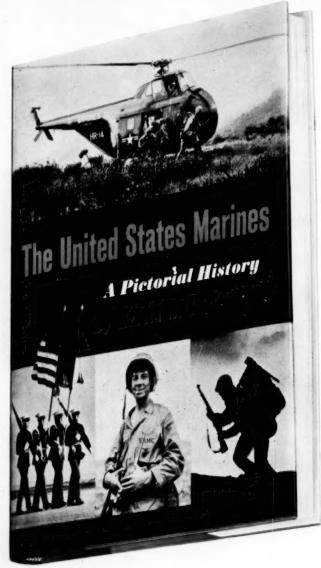
## Marine Corps Gazette

**JULY 1961** 

JULY 1961 FIFTY CENTS

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#### The U. S. Marines a pictorial history By Lynn Montross

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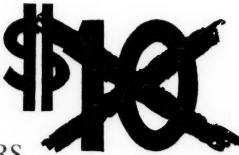
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## Marine Corps 1961

The Marine Corps Association Newsletter

An unofficial digest of news of interest to our members

Volume 45, Number 7

Marine Corps Gazette

July, 1961

#### Congress and the Corps

#### Ry for Limited War: More Marines Sooner

US Defense planners completed their diagnosis of world situation and US defenses in the Sixties. Their prescription: More Marines sooner.

President Kennedy asked Congress for \$60 million more to bring Marine Corps strength to 190,000, speed modernization. He'd previously upped Eisenhower budget by \$35.9 million. Total increase is now nearly 10% over Eisenhower '62 budget, 13% more than \$899.4 million authorized in 1961.

Will Congress go along? Quite likely. They're asked to raise Corps to 190,000. In past several years Congress pressured Administration to raise Corps to 200,000. This year, both houses and Joint House/Senate Committee, to iron out differences, had already agreed to initial request. Picture (in millions of dollars) now looks like this:

Appropriation	Auth 1961	Previous 1962	New 1962	
Military Personnel	\$606.7	\$ 628.9	\$ 640.9	
Reservé Personnel	24.8	26.4	26.4	
Operation & Maintenance	176.7	181.0	188.0	
Procurement	91.2	165.0	203.0	
Total	\$899.4	\$1,001.3	\$1,058.3	

If approved by Congress, what defense would these new dollars buy? Main items:

- ► A three-division, three-wing FMF at close to 100% manning level. Big gainers: air wings, FSRs (Force Service Regiments), Force Troops.
- Nine "full-time" BLTs in both 1st and 2dMarDivs. 2dMarDiv would get own 2/8, not rely on Quantico. 1stMarDiv would get an "extra" InfBn to support transplacement program to two-RLT 3dMarDiv.
- ▶ A Headquarters nucleus (441 added Marines) for a 4th Marine Division, designed to plan for rapid mobilization of Reserves. The 1stMarBrig, at Kaneohe, Hawaii, would be redesignated, but would keep its air-ground team of RLT-4 and MAG-13.
- ▶ Possible increase in aviation units. This depends more on hardware than Marines. Either money or production problems can interfere. For mobilization, MARTCOM at Glenview, Ill., has mission to form 4th MAW.
- ▶ More modern weapons and gear—tentatively split 56% for new ordnance and ammo, 26% comm-electronics, 11% vehicles, and 7% engr and materials handling equipment. (Procurement money requested is more than double 1961).

Congressional budget hearings on the first revised budget brought out two major problems the increase doesn't solve: Lack of amphibious lift and the high cost of modernizing weapons and gear. Another compromise was settling for 45,500 drill pay Reserves (up 500), rather than the 50,000 requested.

We have more fight than we can ferry," Gen D. M. Shoup told Congress, (See More Marines, next page)

blue book

If you're junior to Maj #1646 in the blue book, you're in a whole new era of officer promotion and career planning. These are the features:

New Reserve Careers:

The Magic Number

• A core (around 50%) of regular officers with promotion chances of 90% to Maj, 80% to LtCol, and 60% to Col.

• A continuing program for Reserve officers to stay on active duty (under contracts for up to five years each) to complete 30 years service with same treatment and opportunities as regulars, including two chances at selection.

 Temporarily, similar treatment for temporary officers selected for Reserve commissions (named in Orders Section, pp 63-72), as TempOff program phases out.

If you're a Reserve, why should you consider applying for Standard Written Agreement (SWAG) to stay on active duty? Two reasons: First, regular appointments are limited and this is next

Maj #1646 is Maj James S. Hecker, 048962, USMC. He entered service 27 Jan44, was commissioned 5 Jun46. As officially designated bottom Marine in the "hump," Maj Hecker can claim to be last of the "Old Breed" who faced ferocious selection boards.

best thing. Second, if you "ask what you can do for your country," you can serve for a specific length of time, then reevaluate.

Is it as good as a regular commission? Not quite. If Marine Corps strength should be slashed, some Reserves would have to leave, regulars would face slower promotion, and probably higher attrition from selection boards. If Reserves are forced out, after five year's active duty you'd be entitled to one-half month's pay for each year served up to 18. After 18, you'd be allowed to complete 20 and retire.

Reserve officers on active duty or inactive duty may apply. See MCO 1001.24A. Inactive Reserve officers must apply for at least a three-year tour.

#### More Marines, Contd

asking for attention to "the listlessness about our liftlessness." Adm J. S. McCain, Jr., former COMPHIBGRU-2, said he'd have to "leave 49% of the Marines on the dock" if the whistle blew. Navy planners said if they had the money they'd urgently seek a two-division, two-wing lift.

For new weapons, \$27 million was asked for 300 Hawk missiles and 2,778 Redeye missiles. AC/S G-4, BGen H. C. Tschirgi told Congress that increased Redeye cost of \$7,780 each might allow buy of only 1,554. Other items on the 1962 "shopping list":

• 14 HRB (Vertol-107) helicopters.

- A "first increment" of 155mm Howitzers (SP).
- M72 and M79 infantry weapons and ammo.
- More M14 rifles and M60 MGs, w/ammo.
- Helicopter-transportable air control intercept radar.
- A team-pack SSB radio (AN/PRC-47).
- Long-range radio relay sets.
- · A sectionalized, rubber-tired tractor with bulldozer attachment.
- · Rough-terrain fork lifts.
- About 250 of the French-designed ENTAC anti-tank missiles for test. (The Cobra missile was rejected in tests last year.)
- NO Davy Crockett missiles (No requirement for this short-range nuclear weapon.)

The Commandant gave these future plans: get the F4H in FY63, get the A2F as the A4D becomes obsolete, replace HUS with HRB beginning in 1963, complete buy of GV-1 within 18 months He said the Terrier (MAAM) Bn will be "out, when we get the third HAWK Bn." Other testimony noted that the 2.4 Mach F4H could operate from a 3,000-foot strip without MOREST; also that the Marine Corps is interested in the CHINOOK (Vertol HC-1B) helicopter which carries 3-T loads with a radius of 200NM "as soon as they can find the money."

Summary: The Marine Corps isn't getting four real divisions, but it's getting three stronger division-wing teams and a stronger mobilization base. Reserves can be mobilized faster than they can be lifted. After close scrutiny by DoD, Marine Corps was only service for which significant personnel increase was asked.

#### Marines at Work

3dMAW and Force Troops artillery were center stage for grand finale of Operation Green Light which closed a two-month performance with a blazing FIREX at 29 Palms. Col A. J. Armstrong's MAG-15 raised the curtain on final day of operations; A4D air strikes combined with artillery fire softened up last objective for 1stMarDiv ground forces. Brief rundown on more 3dMAW roles in the full-scale DivWingLEX, omitted from earlier reports:

• Col J. K. Dill's MAG-33 used F8U to clear air of enemy intruders, assisted in close air support.

• Col J. H. King's MAG-36 provided 24-hour helicopter service, made massive lifts wherever lstMarDiv wanted to go (they were always going somewhere).

• Col J. W. Burkhardt's MWSG-37, using GV-1 for first time in an exercise, plus tired R4D, R5D, kept air armada going with supply and service support.

• LtCol G. L. Rieder's VMCJ-3 extended 5th MEF ears and eyes with round-the-clock aerial recon.

Joining 3dMAW fighter planes in flawless anti-air warfare (AAW) teamwork were LtCols H. E. Zastrow's and W. R. Morrison's 1st and 2d LAAM Bn (Hawk) and LtCol B. S. Ryder's 1st MAAM Bn (Terrier).

Summing up: Thousands of air hours well spent.

#### Promotions, Officer

Scheduled to take promotion exams? You're lucky. Your group of officers is moving into a period when there'll be a shortage of LtCols, Majors, and Capts. Your chance of promotion will improve, also your chance at a command billet. By FY 1962, for example, a 22% shortage of ground-type LtCols is predicted. An excess of Avn LtCols will develop, but NA Majs and Capts will be short.

Other shortages: anti-aircraft missilemen, administrators, communicators, engineers, lawyers (last three expected to be critical.) Result, once "hump" is past, expect promotion to Maj after 11 years service, to LtCol on 17, Col on 22.

List of study references for promotion exams is now out (MCO 1520.7). There are 15, all in the area of the program goal: "to ensure maximum administrative efficiency." Note that three: MCM, PRAM, Supply Manual, are the new ones, now being issued and effective 1 July. Also note that order cites specific paragraphs to be studied. List of those who pass will be published; others get a letter telling scores in each of the six basic areas.

#### Goodbye, Photo Interpreters

Because of radar, infra-red, and other non-photography means of taking pictures, G-2 says it's now "Imagery Interpretation." References and MOS will be changed. And an imagery interpretation kit (Army-developed) has been distributed. It still contains old-fashioned aerial photos, stereo pairs, etc.

#### On the Light Side OF GREEN LIGHT

Aggressors for Green LIGHT (1/4), armed with loaded flamethrowers, doused attackers with king-size squirts of water. . . . On D+1, guerrillas knocked off 7th Marines CP. 30 minutes later, umpires relented, resurrected regimental CO. . . . 15,000 1st MarDiv Marines viewed highdesert phase of exercise through rose-colored glasses. Reason: to avoid harmful effects of desert sun. . . . DUKWs out of water in 29 Palms desert country, 1stAm TrkCo amphibians nevertheless wet whistles for two RLTs, a division CP and aggressors, toted water in 900-gal rubber tanks, dispensed it at rate of 50-gal per minute.

#### **Togetherness**

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Operation Co-Mate, first of three summer training cycles which mesh air reserve units with regulars begins 1 July, stretches through late fall. Training lasts two weeks.

Integration has two major advantages: close parallel with training syllabus of regular squadrons, acquaints regular and reserve pilots with each other's capabilities.

In many instances reserve pilots will be flying same type aircraft as regulars. To make integrated training more compatible MARTCOM is publishing new fighter and attack syllabi based on those used by Air FMF. Meshing this summer:

• VMF-215 (Olathe, Kan.) with MAG-14 at CherPt, N. C.

• VMF-113 (Olathe, Kan.) with MAG-33 at El Toro, Calif.

• HMR-768 and 774 (New York, N. Y.) with MAG-26 at New River, N. C.

All ready on the flight line

• HMR-763 and 776 (Glenview, Ill.), HMR-771 (South Weymouth, Mass.) and HMR-765 (Jacksonville, Fla.) with MAG-26 at New River, N.C.

• HMR-770 (Seattle, Wash.) and HMR-764 (Los Alamitos, Calif.) with MAG-36 at Santa Ana, Calif.

Present plans call for limited operations aboard LPH.

• MACS-24 (Anacostia) joins MACS-6 at CherPt, N. C., will be meshed with all 2dMAW GCI (Ground Control Intercept) training.

• MACS-21 (South Weymouth, Mass.) joins MACS-8 at New River, N. C.,

help control air-ground exercises at CamLej.

• MACS-18 (Los Alamitos), MACS-19 (Grosse Ile, Mich.) and MACS-25 (Oakland, Calif.) will operate joint operations center at 29 Palms with Hawk regulars.

MACS-20 (Dallas, Tex.), MACS-22 (Glenview, Ill.), MACS-23 (Denver, Colo.) and MACS-16 (Minneapolis, Minn.) join MACS-1 at MCAAS, Yuma,

Added kicker: Unannounced ORI (Operational Readiness Inspections) of reserves by regular officers.

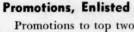
By car, truck and plane, ground reservists began in June to move in on the regular establishment, settle down for a two-week stint of Annual Field Training

Among first to arrive at CamLej was Capt Peter Zogas' 5th 155mmHow Btry (Reading, Pa.), wagging their trails behind them. Unit made 500-mile motor march via 6x6, brought along their five howitzers and a borrowed 25-T crane. Despite a busted fuel pump and one flat tire they made estimated ETA almost on the nose. Overnight bivouac at Ft. Lee, Va.

Plans to have motor marching MT Bns pick up RifCos along the way were nixed. Reason: Too much valuable training time lost enroute for rifle Marines. Mostly, they will go by air. This year, for first time, USAFR troop carriers will help airlift Marines to and from AFT, leaving from airfields in 15 states.

Another first: Use of GV-1, newest transport/refueler, for Reserve airlift, courtesy 3dMAW's MWSG-37. 2dMAW will use R4Q, R4D and R5D. Helping: Navy and commercial planes. Total airlift, one way: 18,075 Marines, a big reason why CMC is cracking down on non-operational airlifts (MCB 4631 of 12 Jun61).

Summer training this year holds dual purpose for some Reserve units whose Marines will join FMF units for three days at CamPen and CamLej. Project is Phase IV of ResMobEx launched last year. Idea is to find out a Marine Reserve's readiness to fill his MOS billet in event of Reserve mobilization. Seven RifCos, two HowBtrys, a HowBn, an EngBn, ArmdAmCo and AntiTkCo are involved; 110 Off, 1,821 Enl. Here's what happens: After reporting for AFT, each Reserve is processed by host FMF command, assigned appropriate billet with FMF unit. Processors will strive to place Reserves in already vacant billets, create a vacancy if none exists.



Promotions to top two pay grades are for 30-year Marines. Marine Corps expects and plans for such service from the cream of the SNCO crop—and will reserve billets only for those who qualify.

That's the background behind the requirement to agree to serve an added three years when accepting promotion to E-8 or E-9 pay grades.

Other news: major reason for increased promotions last year was increase in NCO structure from 37.4% to 40.0% of Marine Corps. This will

continue. Quotas for FY	1962 are:
SgtMaj/MGySgt	225-250
lstSgt/MSgt	550-600
GySgt	1,500
SSgt	2,000
Sgt	3,000
Cpl	8,000
LCpl	18,000

That's a maximum. Less may be promoted. Last year GySgt board turned back 100 promotions (70 in comm, 30 in infantry).

Why? To insure top quality in those chosen.

HQMC has under study a proposal to let field commanders promote Cpls to Sgt, as is done with LCpls and Cpl promotions.

You can expect continued emphasis on fitness reports, not only for promotion, but for attrition. Remember: promotion boards also screen for sub-standard performance, give thorough and objective individual study to each case, as with promotions.

Fiscal Year 1962 (starts 1 July 1961) looks good for promotions. Kicking off the new year: Sgt/MajMGySgt-1stSgt/MSgt selection board convening 10 July for about 12 weeks.

#### Time Out, Time In

Are Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point overseas duty?

They can be, if you deploy to the Med or Caribbean long enough. CMC has set up new procedures to try to ensure that officers and SNCOs who deploy more than five months get at least that much time in CONUS on return. It works like this:

- Unit scheduled to deploy more than three months sends HQMC an officer-SNCO roster 60 days ahead.
- HQMC checks and tells command who's due for overseas. Those who can't be retained on station a reasonable time after return may be vetoed for deployment.
- HQMC will try to adjust overseas orders in cases of three to five month deployments to allow a breather.
- Local commands will apply the policy in making quota transfers for Cpls and below.

#### Stealth vs Force-

Stepping into an "active divergence of opinion" among test units, MCLFDC has consolidated and forwarded Intelligence/Reconnaissance T/O's for 1962-68 to CMC which would:

• Solve the "stealth" vs "force" problem in the Division Recon Bn by stripping it of most machine guns and reducing its Marines—making "stealth" mandatory.

• Do away with pathfinders entirely in Force Recon Cos, but double Force Recon capability and greatly increase MEF capability to "pathfind."

• Reorganize and consolidate Photo-Imagery Interpreter Teams and Interrogator-Translator-Interpreter Teams, delete Photo Interpreters at Regt/MAG and below

Reports are part of the Phase II Troop Tests, now nearing completion in logistics and service units. Phase III (Aviation) is also continuing.

Div Recon Bn: As a result of what MCLFDC calls "continued inappropriate assignment of such tasks as Counterreconnaissance, reconnaissance-in-force," etc., it seemed the Recon Bn needed a "force" capability. Troop Tests set up one lightly armed company and three that were, in effect, light cavalry. A "cogent endorsement" by CG, 1stMarDiv pointed out the problems of such a structure, as did events in SE Asia. Result: Recon Bn keeps only three MGs (for CP security); Recon Cos drop from 119 Marines to 80, but a fourth company is added. Added: radio operators; deleted, the TACP. Bn keeps (in H&S Co) enough vehicles to lift one Recon Co, but study warns that tanks, Ontos, etc. should be assigned if a road reconnaissance is wanted. All M-14's are modified version—but to allow breaking contact, not attack.

Summary: The proposed Recon Bn is to collect intelligence. It is not to screen your flank and with recommended T/O it can't.

Force Recon Co: The first problem was "what's pathfinding?" MCLFDC pulled out the book (Dictionary of US Military Terms for Joint Usage) and found this: "Teams dropped at an objective to establish and operate signal devices for the purpose of guiding aircraft to drop and landing zones." Either a Force or a Division Recon team can do that, so can an infantry patrol. The complicated problem is traffic control of follow-up waves, that will be the job of teams from the MAG (HR). Recon people will only guide in the assault waves, then be free to go elsewhere.

With this semantic knot sliced, MCLFDC quickly rearranged the Force Recon Co into six identical platoons, each with three four-man teams (added: a radio operator in each). They'd train to go in either by parachute or from a submarine, no specialization. They drop two officers, add one enlisted.

Summary: One less Marine, but lots more flexibility.

Intelligence Teams: There was no major change in counter-intelligence organization. In Photo/Imagery Interpreters the battle was over whether to keep them organic or pool them. The pool (of 5 Off and 24 Enl under G-2) won out. Each FMF, division and wing would have one. With four subteams, support could be attached to RLT/MAG level. Deciding reason: training, plus fact that VMCJ alone can take 1,000 photos a day; one interpreter can process only 200.

In Interrogator-Translator-Interpreter work, the solution was to form units at Force level around one language at a time. When needed, they'd be tailored for attachment to Div and Wing, even down to BLT level. Studies pointed out a need for an increased language training program, possibly with special assignments for language-qualified Marines. Left unresolved was one major problem:

There are 21 major languages in areas where Marines might go calling; which one will be needed next?

Summary: Old problem, new approach.

#### The Little Board

This month the Pepper Board is hard at work to meet its August deadline on revising HQMC. One new term that is bound to get serious study: "The Little Board."

DoD guidance on budget procedures is built around what's called "program packaging." Services are asked to add up the whole cost of a "program element" (such as a B-52 wing or a Marine BLT). A related group of elements make up a package (e.g. a BLT plus an LPH, etc.). Then the service summarizes:

What the "package" can do for national defense.

• What it costs now, including men, material, support.

 What's being developed to improve or replace it—and what that will cost and do.

• What's being developed one step ahead of that—as far as 1970—and what that will cost.

All this information will go on what Pentagonites are calling "The Big Board." Obviously, the Marine Corps will need a "little board" for its approximately 2% share of the defense budget.

System has admitted problems, but it is forcing a lot of decisions in a hurry. Those decisions cut across the whole Headquarters, involving, just about every staff section. As of now, G-3 has the buck and a whole series of rush deadlines. The big one: 1 Oct when the battle for the FY 1963 budget dollar begins.

Basic aim of "program packaging" is to decide what programs it's most important for the budget to support now and at least five years ahead; also, to insure that the budget does identify and support from year to year the top priority programs. In other words, "Plan ahead."

This means that in coming years Marines will have more opportunity and more urgent reasons for advance planning. This year's crash Troop Test program looking ahead to 1965 is an example. Results will help a lot in meeting new DoD budget-planning requirements.

#### **Problem Department**

Don't like the service in your club, PX? It'll be worse before it gets better. During the next four years there'll be a big jump in retirements, many retired Marines will want to use this privilege. The problem: TO's are based only on active duty personnel in the area.

Ten months, almost to the day, after CMC signed the test directive launching Phase I of Troop Test program (Combat Unit Evaluation), MCLFDC turned in its report. It makes a fat package (500 pages), bulges with proposed ideas for reorganizing FMF; ideas conceived, field tested and evaluated by Marines. Only a few Marines will have a chance to see this report. All Marines have an interest in it. The GAZETTE believes it contains the kind of professional material you will want to keep as a handy reference. This is why we plan to extract the meat, boil it down to "handy reference" form, present it in what we hope is a simple, uncomplicated fashion. Our first handy reference for proposed FMF organizations on pages 44-49.

#### **Conversation Pieces**

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Some of the things they're talking about in HQMC:

G-1: One way to combat shortage of Majs, Capts—cut the Junior School course in half, run two a year. There's nothing decided yet.

G-2: Use of Aggressors in field exercises was a big step forward in training realism; recent increased use of full scale units is another.

BASICS (Battlefield Area Surveillance & Integrated Communication System) is coming along, should be in production this fall. Even so, while machines can help, the Marine will still be vital in intelligence or any other combat activity.

G-3: Use of LPM drill is saving 200,000 Marine-days a year in boot camp and Basic School. Cold-weather training is expensive, will be reduced, but plan for more night training. Reminder: the physical fitness tests (MCO 6100.3B) are tests; they are NOT a physical readiness program. Note CMC quote: "fire a few rounds each month."

**G-4:** Looking ahead, expect more emphasis on mobile logistics from seaborne platforms. Stanford Research Institute is conducting a high-priority logistic study for the Corps.

DivAv: One of the big objectives of Phase IV of the Troop Test program will be to determine the requirements to provide security for the MAW ashore. (Note: expect "evolution, not revolution" from Troop Tests.)

Inspector-General: You can expect the IG to concentrate even more on combat readiness. How about uniforms, personal appearance, etc? That's the job of leaders at every level, starting with fire team leaders. The inspection plan in your unit should aim at developing a sense of responsibility in junior leaders for both training and appearance of their Marines.

#### M1 Used Indoors

Marksmanship training with the .22 is out at MCS and both MCRD's. Being tested in its place: a 900-inch (25 meter) indoor range using the M1.

Basic School started the idea, used it in 1960 and qualified 94%. Advantages: shooters get used to the .30cal weapon, can get their zero indoors with no-wind conditions.

HQMC had both recruit depots test the system for four months. Both got higher percentage of qualifiers, but felt other factors helped, too. Both recommended dropping .22 firing, wanted further tests. In next four months only prone position will be used. Also, tests will be made with NO preliminary indoor firing.

#### 24-Hour Duty

By Presidential Proclamation, the Marine Memorial at Arlington, Va., is now flying Old Glory around-the-clock, one of five memorials in US so recognized by Executive Order.

#### Off Duty Study

In the year since LCpl and below have been allowed to enroll, Marine Corps Institute enrollment has doubled, now is over 60,000.

Also going up: percentage of completions (from 15.6% to 42%). Actually, completions among Marines who finish the first lesson are much higher (about 75%). That's where officers and SNCOs can help. Screen enrollment requests against the requirements in the MCI handbook. Then check to be sure that your troops at least try that first lesson. Too many try for a course that's over their heads; others are just scared off.

MCI doesn't have a huge staff and its annual budget would only buy one medium tank. Screening out half-hearted applications will let MCI give everyone better service. Actually, with an enrollment of 60,000, MCI processes in one year 110,000 individual courses as compared with Marine Corps enlisted strength of about 161,000.

#### **Shooting Fronts**

Individual Diffe

Master craftsman Capt W. W. Mc-Millan sewed up Marine Corps Matches at CamLej, tailored for himself a 581x600 Pistol, 586x600 Rifle, copped Lauchheimer Trophy for third time.

A Texan, Sgt L. T. Scoggins, didn't let a murky sky get in his way as he fired 593x600 to win 1961 Individual Rifle Championship. In second place: GySgt B. L. Harshman with another record-breaking score, 590x600. Previous high for Marine Corps Match rifle competition was 589x600.

#### **SCOREBOARD**

Individual Rifle	
Sgt L. T. Scoggins	
MTU, San Diego	593
GySgt B. L. Harshman	
1st Marine Brigade	590
Individual Pistol	
Capt W. W. McMillan	
MCS, Quantico	581
Lt J. A. Getchell	
MCSC, Barstow	569
Lauchheimer Trophy	
Capt W. W. McMillan	
MCS, Quantico	1167
Sgt L. L. Hausman	
MTU, San Diego	1151
Team Rifle	
Western Division	2916
Team Pistol	
Eastern Division	1377
Combat Infantry Rifle Team	
3d Marine Division	1025

This month shooting front moves to Camp Perry, Ohio, and National Matches. Place shooters at Marine Corps Matches are right now fighting it out at Quantico for a berth on Marine Corps rifle and pistol squads. Chances at Perry? "Good," says Col R. M. Wood, G-3 Marksmanship Branch head. "Strongest teams we have had in many years."

#### Classified Ad

CMC, looking for full-time helicopter drivers, wants applications from reserve pilots on active or inactive duty to fill 60 MOS 7335 billets. Duty will be restricted to flying helicopters.

Grade of WO goes with the job, promotion chances through W-4. Qualified helicopter pilots get preference; fixed wing pilots selected will be retrained. Special Board meeting in August will screen applications, announce results by 31 Aug. Those over 36 need not apply.

#### **Diagnosis and Treatment**

BuMed has told CMC that hot weather training order (MCO 6200.1B) is saving much training time in both hot-wet and hot-dry climates. But keep the wet bulb wet. Prescription: H<sub>2</sub>O, externally applied.

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#### Professional Magazine for United States Marines

Published by the Marine Corps Association in order to provide a forum for the expression of matters which will advance knowledge, interest and esprit in the Marine Corps.

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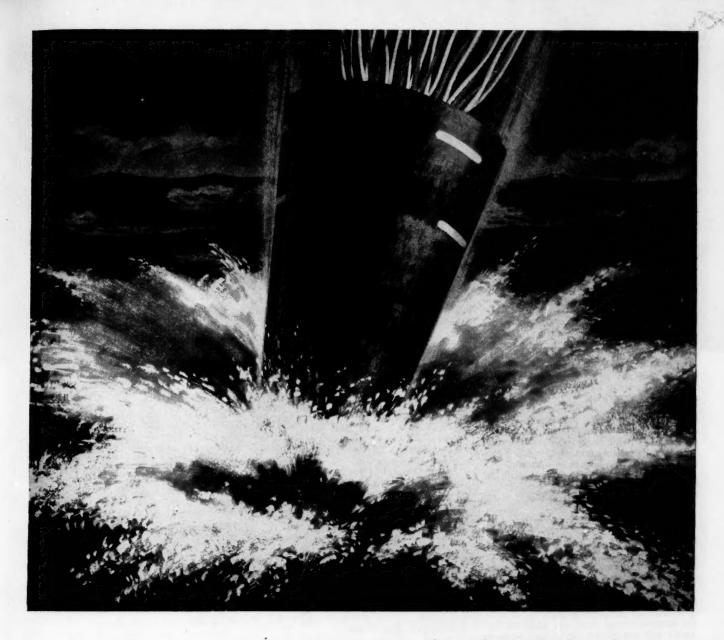
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#### How the ocean grew "ears" to pinpoint missile shots

A quarter of the world away from its launching pad an experimental missile nose cone splashes into the ocean.

How close has it come to the target?

Where can it be found, recovered and studied?

To answer these questions quickly and accurately, Bell Telephone scientists have developed a special system of deep-sea hydrophones-sensitive "ears" that hear underwater. Its name-the Missile Impact Locating System, or MILS for short. MILS, produced by Western Electric, manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System, involves two types of networks.

One is a Long Distance network which monitors millions of square miles of ocean. The nose cone releases a small bomb which sinks and explodes at optimum depth for transmission of underwater sounds. Vibrations are picked up by hydrophones stationed at optimum depth and instantly carried by cables to ground stations. Since the vibrations take longer to reach some hydrophones than others, time differences are measured to compute the location of the nose cone.

The other is a "bull's-eye" network which monitors a restricted target area. This network is so sensitive that no bomb is needed. It can detect the mere splash of an arriving nose cone and precisely fix its location.

MILS is now operating in both the Atlantic and the Pacific test ranges. It was installed by the U. S. Navy with technical assistance from Western Electric.

It's still another example of how the universe of sound -below the sea, above the earth, in outer space-is constantly being explored by the Bell Telephone System.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





For letters of professional interest. Length: up to 250 words. Rates: up to \$25.

#### **Jungle Bunnies**

► Heard a speaker two weeks ago who suggested that "in order to beat the Communist guerrillas it's high time that our ground forces abandon their present habits of marching with banners flying by day and tenting at night." I wondered then and I wonder now when some of our critics last visited a well-trained Marine infantry unit.

We fought guerrillas ten years ago in Korea. Our small unit training at the fire team and squad level is well adapted to anti-guerrilla warfare, and our Marines are better trained than ever before. Night train-ing has increased. Every Marine who has visited Camp Lejeune is an expert in swamps, nor is there any evidence that Marines have forgotten how to fight in jungles. I claim that any good Marine battalion is ready right now to fight guerrillas and give

a good account of itself.

We should stop talking as though antiguerrilla warfare is some new and unfamiliar concept for which we are unprepared. This panic shakes the public's confidence in its fighting men and, worse, it can undermine our confidence in ourselves.

Maj C. F. Bunnell, Jr.

Naval War College Newport, R. I.

#### Atomic Straight Jacket

► Despite high sounding phrases used by Gen Smith, USAF in April GAZETTE, I'll take Maj Spark's more concrete non-nuclear solution. Actually the general's case for reliance on nuclear weapons as solution to most military problems is obsolete. It went out of style several years ago when nuclear parity and availability of tactical weapons made their appearance on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Such reliance on nuclear weapons, with subsequent neglect of conventional means, has placed us in an atomic straight jacket, at times left our military and diplomatic men with little flexibility of maneuver in far flung hot spots or at the conference table.

Let's face it. Nuclear weapons are not the solution to all our military problems. It would appear that the general is attempting to fit the situation to Air Force theory and capabilities rather than the proper tools to do job at hand. Adequate and modernized, ready, conventional forces, using our superior technology and mobility, will give the Free World greater flexibility and success in countering the Communist limited aggression problem.

LtCol D. N. McDowell

NROTC Unit Yale University

#### Required Reading

► Of all the books I have read during the past year at Command & Staff College dealing with Communism and international conflict none illustrates more candidly the peril we face than You Can Trust the Communists, by Dr. Fred Schwartz and published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey.

I recommend it to all officers and that it

be made available in all of our post libraries and through the GAZETTE Bookstore.

Time is running out and the Communist time table for world domination is on

Maj W. J. Skvail

Command & Staff College Maxwell AFB Montgomery, Ala.

#### **Punch Line**

► Help! My earthman friends are bugging me. It would appear that blankety-blank zoomies like me have no business writing about infantry unit reorganization. Re my article, Modernization: Our Next Step, (OBSERVATION POST: May '61) please set the record straight by re-stating the blasphemous punch line correctly:

"Not only is regimental paperwork un-necessary, but REGIMENT ITSELF IS UN-NECESSARY!"

Zealous editing I have seen before, but really now. . . .

Capt H. E. Shore

406 Dogwood Rd. Oceanside, Calif.

#### Submerged Pot Holes

► Richard M. Ogorkiewicz' article "Unexploited Concepts" (GAZETTE: Apr '61) dealt with possible use of submersible tracked vehicles now that technological design roadblocks are rapidly being lifted.

Mr. Ogorkiewicz has failed to consider the oceanographic factors that, at present, seem more overpowering than the technological problems of vehicle design. According to current knowledge, the sea bottom along the edges of the major continents is as rugged as the land mass adjacent to it. Far from being a smooth-sloping submerged ramp for easy driving, it is apt to contain deep gullies, sharp-dropping canyons, harsh outcroppings, complex coral reefs, any number of obstacles that would make navigation by any method extremely difficult.

Capt J. K. Moore

28 Linden Dr. Kingston, R. I.

#### Old Develops New

▶ Old doctrine, old tactics, old equipment, and old techniques developed today's modern Marine Corps. To preserve the record of this evolution from old to new, documents are needed for the Historical Amphibious File maintained by Marine Corps Educational Center. Donations to this file will be preserved in the donor's name. Please write: The Director, Marine Corps Educational Center, Quantico, Va.

BGen J. C. Miller, Jr.

Director, MCEC MCS, Quantico, Va.

#### **Updating Strategic Studies**

► Thought better, both of GAZETTE and of Institute for Strategic Studies, but one of you has goofed.

Objection is to details of United Kingdom armed strength quoted in May SCRAPBOOK.

Firstly, the Navy. There seems to be some confusion between total warships and

number in peacetime commission. Also, frigate category has been left out

altogether despite many of its members being individually much more important and powerful units than destroyers which are included.

Incidentally, all carriers are fully modernized: steam catapults, angled flight deck, complete electronic equipment. To give complete electronic equipment. To give them same description as Australia's soli-tary carrier, all whose British sister ships

have been discarded, is a little misleading. Also likely to mislead are "Guided Missile Destroyers," actually of 6,000 tons, and 31 submarines, though non-atomic are of recent design indeed, with high underwater speed.

Now to aircraft:

Scimitar strike fighter, and Sea Vixen interceptor, are both in full service. Scimitar is armed with 4 30mm cannon; Sea Vixen with Firestreak air-to-air infra-red missile, a much more advanced design than Sidewinder. Latter is being considered for Scimitar only because it requires less structural alteration in the aircraft.

Firestreak also arms RAF Javelin and Lightning fighters, backed up in each case with a secondary armament of 2 30mm cannon. Bloodhound missile described as armament for Lightning (or P.1, as it was known two years ago) is actually a surface-to-air ramjet with range in the region of 60 miles. It is in full service, and has gained export orders in competition with Nike-Hercules

Nearly all RAF first line aircraft can carry nuclear weapons, and the importance of Vulcan and Victor lies in their ability to deliver British-made thermo-nuclear weapons, either as free-fall bombs or as warhead of Blue Steel air-to-ground supersonic cruise missile.

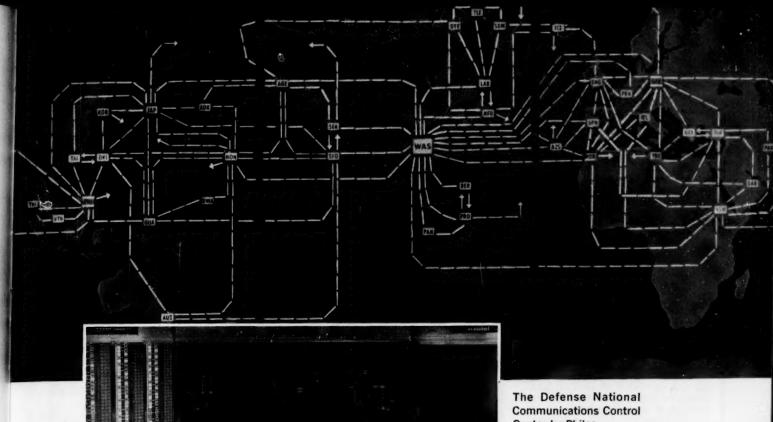
Valiant is now used mainly as a tanker for flight refueling. P. Barker

99 Brentford Rd. King's Heath Birmingham, Eng.

(Continued on page 10)

#### Question of the Month

SOS—Our ship's not sinking but we could use some help to plug the holes. GAZETTE needs your ideas for Questions of the Month. Got a thought-provoking, controversial question on your mind? Then drop us a line and let us know about it. We'll pay \$25 for the best one received by 1 Sept, \$5 for others used.



Center by Philco

#### FINGER-TIP CONTROL FOR **GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS**

Keeping U. S. Armed Forces communications traffic flowing rapidly and efficiently is an enormous task. The Defense National Communications Control Center was designed, fabricated and installed by Philco for the Defense Communications Agency to provide the means to monitor and control this gigantic traffic load.

The Control Center is constantly supplied with the current world-wide status information by stations operated by the Army, Navy and

Air Force. This information is processed by the Center, where the status of the entire world-wide system is displayed in order that control can be exercised. When a breakdown or overload occurs anywhere in the system, communications are restored and vital information is quickly re-routed through alternate channels.

Another major contribution by Philco for National Defense.

Government and Industrial Group, Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania

Jamous for Quality the World Over

Communications and Weapons Division • Communications Systems Division Computer Division • Sierra Electronic Division • Western Development Laboratories

#### Question of the Month Answered

#### \$25.00 First Prize

► Reading a translation of The Anabasis I found what I think might be a solution to GAZETTE'S April question of the month: "Is 35 pounds a realistic

combat load?"

In 401 B.C. Xenophon, the world's first war correspondent, tagged along with Cyros's army, which was attempt-ing to overthrow the King of Persia. When Cyros was killed in battle, the surviving Greeks elected Xenophon to lead them back to Greece. One part of his assumption of command speech seems to fit our problem to a "T." This excerpt is from "The March Up Country," translated by W. H. D. Rouse, and published by Mentor Books.

'First of all, then, I propose that we burn the wagons we have, that the baggage train may not be our captain, and we may go where is best for the army. Next, burn the tents, too: for these are a nuisance to carry; they don't help us to fight or to find provisions. Further, let us get rid of superfluous baggage, keeping only what we need for battle or eating or drinking; so that the greatest number of us will be under arms, and as few as possible carrying baggage.

Substitution of Mechanical Mules for wagons, shelter halves for tents, and air mattresses, meat cans, and armored vests for superfluous baggage will bring this 2300-year-old advice up to date.

1st MarDiv's use of Mechanical Mules

(see Looking Ahead, MCA NEWSLETTER: Mar. '61) is not the answer to problems of a realistic combat load. Use of Mules might indeed lighten the load of the infantryman but it will also increase the tendency to bring along "nice to but not "need to have" items. And no matter how good the Mule's ability to cover rugged terrain there's still a lot of ground it won't go over. We must develop the capability of fighting with only what we can carry on our backs. We need the self-discipline to forego creature comfort. The jungles and mountains of Laos, Viet Nam, Cuba, and Africa are no place for heavy cans of fancy "C" ration, air mattress, Mechanical Mules, and trailer loads of good-ies. We don't need training in how to ride a truck or throw a pack on a Mule.

Let's follow Xenophon's advice: If we can't eat it or drink it, and it doesn't help us to fight, LEAVE IT.

IstLt Leon Cohan

1223 Steelton Ave. Baltimore, Md.

► Is 35 pounds a realistic combat load? At first glance this figure appears to be about right. However, there are many problem areas which arise and a snap decision cannot be made to cope with all of them.

Some problem areas:

 Climate: Ranges in which this weight figure would be applicable. Hot climates would tend to reduce the load requirements and cold weather would tend to increase the requirements.

• Terrain: The type of terrain would have a bearing on the optimum figure. In mountainous and tropical jungles the weight should be reduced to increase mobility.

· Body Armor: Climate, terrain and

types of ordnance all affect our present body armor and should be considered in future developments of body armor. With the inception of low grain high velocity missiles, how effective is the standard armor except for the psychological benefits derived? Depending on the situation, the tactical commander must make a decision on the necessity for the use of armor. This affects the combat load optimum weight.

Recommended:

 Let combat situation determine load. Troops should carry the combat essentials, such as ammunition, grenades, water, rations, entrenching tools and individual medical supplies, necessary to accomplish the mission. Items not essential for combat such as extra clothing, mess gear and bedding should be phased-in on a unit distribution system utilizing helicopters, mechanical mules or aerial delivery as applicable.

• Type of uniform, armor, equipage and essential items for combat should be weighed against the items necessary for housekeeping and an optimum load determined for climatic zones. This optimum weight should not exceed twentyfive pounds. I feel this weight limitais necessitated by the need for speed, mobility and flexibility dictated by present day combat tactics due to the mass, nuclear capability and location of our most potential antagonists coupled with the incidents they create in isolated parts of the world.

Maj K. J. Conklin

Staff, ComPhib Gru Four US Atlantic Fleet

Is this thirty-five (35) pounds a realistic load? I would answer this question with an emphatic YES. I would further suggest the following as a realistic combat load for the Marine rifleman engaged in the attack; whether by land, by sea, or by air.

Approx. Wt. Lbs. Helmet Individual Weapons (2) 10

Ammo. (150 Rounds) 10 Hand Grenades (3) (5) (6)5

**Entrenching Tool** First Aid Packet (7)Canteen, Cup, and Cover (8) 2

Poncho Two meals of Rations One Pair of Socks

(12) Toothbrush, Paste, Soap

(13) Razor

Clothing appropriate to the climate

(15) Cartridge Belt and suspenders Total 37

All of the above equipment and clothing would either be worn, suspended on the cartridge belt, or hand carried. Why only the above equipment? Simply because these are the only things a rifleman in the attack really needs to do his job of closing with and destroying the enemy.

GySgt Leon High

MWSG-27

2dMAW Cherry Point, N. C.

#### High Finance

► Re Maj J. A. Schimmenti's letter (MES-SAGE CENTER: Apr '61) concerning Capt Grant's "Money and Marines" article (GA-ZETTE: Jan '61), Capt Grant and not the Financial Accounting Manual is correct with regard to the number of Marine Corps appropriations.

In the case of the Marine Corps Stock Fund, this is a revolving fund and not an appropriation. Stock Fund can be likened to a bank. Money becomes available only when deposited or borrowed. Money deposited must be taken from some place, in the case of the Stock Fund it comes from one of the other Marine Corps appropriations. Money borrowed must be paid back, again it comes from one of the other appropriations. Briefly it is not a source but a receptacle.

In the case of the Appropriation, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy, this is not a Marine Corps appropriation. Granted the Marine Corps profits from its availability but if this is used as a criterion, it is necessary to list appropriations ranging from those of the Depart-ment of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Military Assistance Program.

Maj D. I. Carter

American Embassy Port au Prince, Haiti

#### Whoa, Now

► Re: "Let's Tranfer ONTOS to Barstow" (OBSERVATION POST: May '61):

Hold on, thar! Apply not one bit of mothproofing to yon "thing." Spare the vilification and snide remarks. Please be advised there may be another use for

A modified ONTOS could well be used for recon by the tank battalion. Replace those tender 106's with a caliber .50 machine gun and provide:

• "Tell tale dust" for deception.

· "Economy of force" while the big brothers are surprising the bad guys.

 A decrease in "expense in terms of dollars" that might be spent finding a different vehicle.

· Some eyes for the tankers

In our poverty-proud Marine Corps, waste not, want not.

Capt R. E. Harris

15 Melrose Ave. Triangle, Va.

#### Red Face, Red Ears

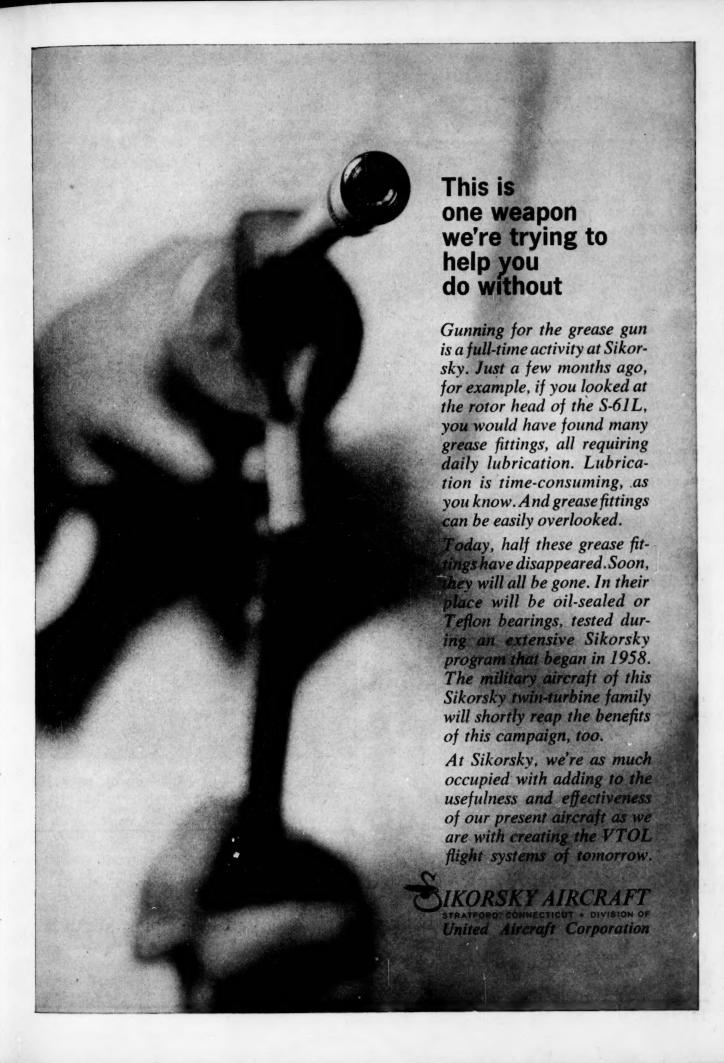
► Have no current plans for joining competition for General Officer but thought I would join the list of people who have written you in regard to the questions and answers on page 4 of May GAZETTE.

Since it wouldn't be practical to have my copy of the GAZETTE delivered in a plain wrapper I would appreciate any clarifying comments you would care to make. The chief clerk in charge of the Coast Guard Recruiting Station next door to our office still gets a little red around the ears whenever he sees a copy of our magazine.

IstSqt E. J. Lappart, Jr.

1501 Phoenix Ct. Thorton, Colo.

Ed: Show him this one, page 58. Then sign him up in Marine Corps Association.



## Extension School CHALLENGE

#### BASIC

- Artillery concentrations arranged in a definite sequence, according to the time they are to be fired, are known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of fires.
  - a. Series.
  - b. Program.
  - c. Schedule.
  - d. Group.



- The 1st Platoon of Alfa Company is meeting weak resistance in its zone, but has not reached its assigned objective. However, the 3d Platoon on its right and the 2d Platoon of Echo Company on its left are meeting heavier resistance and are behind the 1st Platoon. What should the 1st Platoon commander do?
- a. Direct some of his fire against the enemy units holding up the other platoons of his company.
- Direct some of his fire against the stronger enemy force holding up the adjacent units.
- c. Drive ahead and capture his portion of the company objective.
  - d. Hold up until the adjacent units are abreast.

#### **JUNIOR**

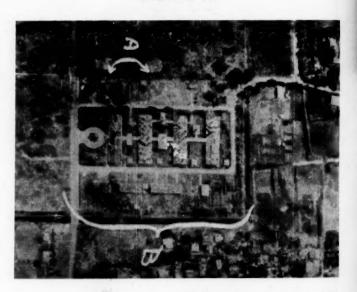
- In conducting close air support during conditions of low visibility or darkness, the final controlling agency is normally a (an):
  - a. Tactical air coordinator (airborne)
  - b. Battalion tactical air control party.
  - c. Air support radar team.
  - d. Direct air support center.
- After responsibility for control of air operations has been passed to the landing force commander ashore, the air control agency that receives and approves requests for 'on-call' close air support is the:
  - a. Tactical air control center.
  - b. Tactical air direction center.
  - c. Tactical air control party.
  - d. Direct air support center.

- Tank personnel and equipment that always participate in the rehearsal for an amphibious landing consist of:
  - a. All personnel and equipment.
- b. Reconnaissance, liaison, and communication personnel, and their equipment.
- c. Only tanks and personnel committed in the assault phase.
- d. The individual tank and crews of the tank battalion commander, his staff, the company commanders, and platoon leaders.

#### **SENIOR**

- Which of the following statements is true concerning the regimental TACP?
- a. It is composed of three officers and 12 enlisted communication personnel.
- b. It has in its organization one air liaison officer and two forward air controllers.
- ·c. It is capable of directing, during periods of inclement weather, all close air support missions within the regimental zone of action or tactical area of responsibility.
- d. Its primary function is to coordinate the mission requests of the battalion TACPs.

#### WHAT IS IT?



(Answers on page 18)



A Gunnery Sergeant wrote: "Learned a great deal from this

(Officers Basic) course . . . enjoyed everything about it."

Give it a try-it will be time well spent!

BOEING-VERTOL 107...

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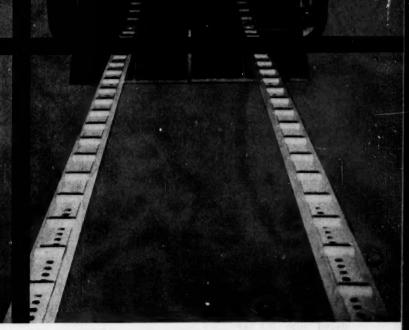
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## THE WORLD'S ONLY

### "MISSION MODULE" HELICOPTER

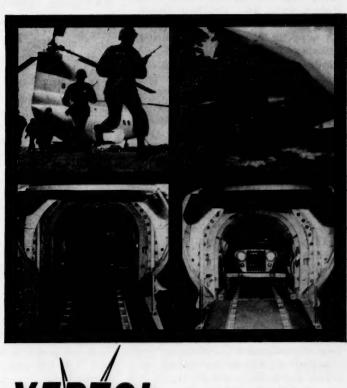


## BUILT-IN CARGO LOADER PERMITS IMMEDIATE CONVERSION FOR OTHER MISSIONS

"Mission module" design of the new, twin turbinepowered, Boeing-Vertol 107 means this truly versatile helicopter can perform a wide range of military assignments—without costly or time-consuming conversion. A change from cargo mission to minesweeping can be made readily because of basic aircraft design.

In addition, an integrated loading system can be built into this *first* all-mission, all-service helicopter. With the new system one man working alone can unload up to two tons of military cargo in three minutes or less. Even under demanding field conditions, loading can be completed in as little as eight minutes. The fully integrated system makes use of the Boeing Vertol 107's straight-in rear loading ramp. It includes recessed rollers and cargo beams which, when stowed inside the 107, serve as guides for vehicle wheels. A built-in hydraulic winch speeds loading, while the nose-up ground attitude permits fast gravity or taxi unloading. The loading system does not interfere with use of the Boeing Vertol 107 as troop transport, and troop seats can be quickly stowed along the fuselage sides to permit other "mission module" use—for ASW, land or sea rescue, medical air evacuation, missile site support.

The Boeing Vertol 107's capability to perform many missions such as these makes it the logical choice for today's flexible and alert Armed Forces.





#### **PROFESSIONAL**



This department aims to present briefly ideas of wide or lasting use. We want: professional tips, quotes, reprints, digests of articles from professional journals, translations—all of interest to Marines. We'll pay for your help in finding old, new or original material of professional value.

#### Alliance of the Free World: NATO=

SCRAPBOOK: Mar '61, gave readers a look at Soviet military power as extracted from "The Communist Bloc and the Free World—The Military Balance 1960" by the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England. From the same source comes this look at one of the alliances of the Free World making up the balance against Communism. A future issue will spotlight the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). The South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was the SCRAPBOOK feature of the May '61 GAZETTE.

#### Allied Command, Europe

Headquarters near Paris, France, and stretches from northern Norway to the southern frontiers of Turkey and the Mediterranean. NATO air arm can now muster 5,000 tactical aircraft, which operate from some 220 operational bases. Aiding NATO: 4,000 miles of fuel supply systems, 26,500 miles of communications and signal network, and an effective early warning system.

Tactical nuclear weapons to be introduced into NATO land forces are: Honest John and Corporal missiles; 280mm cannon; Hawk and Sidewinder AA weapons; F104 Starfighter, Breguet Atlantic, and Fiat G91 light fighter.

Allied Command, Europe, is divided into the following subordinate commands:

1) Allied Forces Central Europe

Headquarters at Fontainebleau, and has 21½ divisions available out of required 30. Divisions assigned as follows: UK, 3; US, 5 (plus equivalent of 3 armored brigades); France, 2 (commitment is 4, 2 divisions in Algeria); West Germany, 7 (final commitment is 12); Belgium, 2; Netherlands, 2, and Canada, ½.

Tactical air forces available—about 3,000 aircraft. Approximately 250 US fighter bombers, and a small number of British Canberras and Valiants have nuclear capability and range which could cover important sections of Eastern Russia.

The tactical Air Forces are organized into two commands:

- 2nd ATAF—under British command, and includes British, Dutch, Belgian, and German forces;
- 4th ATAF—under American command, and includes American, Canadian, French and German forces.

The 2d ATAF is located in Northern Germany; the 4th in Southern Germany. 2) Allied Forces, Northern Europe

Headquarters at Kolsaas, Norway, and is responsible for defense of Norway, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein and the Baltic approaches. Divisions available: Norway, 1; Denmark, 1, and Germany, 1. Also tactical air and naval forces of these countries.

3) Allied Forces, Southern Europe

Headquarters in Naples and is responsible for defense of the Mediterranean NATO area. Divisions available: Turkey, 12; Greece, 5, and Italy, 7. Also tactical air and naval forces of these countries. The US 6th Fleet would come under command of AFSOUTH in time of war.

4) Allied Forces Mediterranean

Headquarters at Malta, and is responsible for safeguarding communications through and across the Mediterranean. Six areas are under national control. They comprise 2 British, 1 French, 1 Italian, 1 Greek, and 1 Turkish. A special submarine command, plus the tactical naval fleets of Italy, Greece, Turkey, and portions of the British and French fleets make up this command.

#### Allied Command, Atlantic

Does not have forces permanently assigned. In event of war, NATO countries bordering on the Atlantic have earmarked portions of their fleet for SACLANT.

SACLANT's missions: strike at enemy naval and air bases, maintain control of the Atlantic sea lanes, prevent enemy naval craft from striking at European and North American land bases, and support Allied Command, Europe.

Naval craft available to the Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic are: ▶ Surface craft—Approximately 28 carriers. US has 6 carriers converted for anti-submarine warfare. NATO anti-submarine carriers could embark about 400-500 aircraft of various types. Aircraft used by NATO anti-sub carriers are: S2F Tracker (Canadian and American), Fairey Gannets (British)—being replaced by Sea Vixens and Scimitars, 1050 Alizes (French), and a variety of anti-submarine helicopters.

Other surface craft include about 440 DD, frigates, and DE, of which approximately 260 belong to the US and 47 to the UK. A considerable number are WWII vintage, but have been modernized.

- ▶ Sub-surface craft—The primary mission of the NATO submarine fleet has changed, or is changing. Its new role—anti-submarine warfare. Commerce and naval craft destruction is still a major function. SACLANT has 8 nuclear submarines (United States), 40 conventional submarines (Great Britain), 20 (France), and smaller numbers from other NATO nations.
- ▶ Patrol Aircraft—Naval vessels supported by long-range patrol aircraft such as the Neptune (US), Shackleton (UK), and the Argus (Canada). About 375 patrol aircraft are available,

#### Channel Command

Channel Command's missions: control of the English Channel and southern North Sea, deny the enemy use of both bodies of water, protect communication lines, and support SACLANT/SACEUR operations.

It has at its disposal a considerable portion of the tactical naval forces of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and the UK.

#### Belgium

General

Population: 9,117,000 Total Armed Forces: 120,000 Defense Budget: \$395,000,000

Army

Strength (95,000): 2MeczDivs

Navy

Strength (5,000): 50 AM

Air Force

Strength (20,000): 200 fighter and recon acft

#### Canada

General

Population: 17,852,000

Total Armed Forces: 120,000 Defense Budget: \$1,680,000,000

Army

Strength (48,000): 3BrigGps, 1 in Ger-

many

Navy Strength (20,500): 1 CV, 43 DD, and PF, 3 SS

Air Force

Strength (51,500): 9 Fighter Sqs with North America Air Defense Command, 8 Day Fighter Sqs, 4 Fighter Sqs (AW) in 4th ATAF, NATO, 4 TransSqs, 3 Maritime Sqs

#### Denmark

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General

Population: 4,542,000

Total Armed Forces: 44,000

Defense Budget: \$153,000,000

Army

Strength (29,000): 22/3 BrigGps

Navy

Strength (7,500): 3PF and Patrol craft, 3SS, 15AM and CM, 14 Fast Patrol craft and Seaward Defense craft, 2 Support Ships

Air Force

Strength (7,500): 3 Fighter-BmSqs, 3 Fighter Sqs (SW), 1 Intcp Day Fighter Sq, 1 Recon Flight, 1 TransSq, 1 Search and RsqSq

#### Germany

General

Population: 51,754,000

Total Armed Forces: 260,000 Defense Budget: \$2,072,000,000

Army

Strength (172,000): 4 ArmdInfDivs, 2 ArmdDivs, and 1 Mountain Div at disposal of NATO

Navy

Strength (24,000): 1 DDSq, 4 AMSqs, 3 MTBSqs, 1 Landing craft Sq, and 1 Naval Air Wing at disposal of NATO

Air Force

Strength (64,000): 1 TransWg, 4 Fighter BmrWgs, and 1 Fighter Wg at disposal of NATO

#### Greece

General

Population: 7,600,000

Total Armed Forces: 157,900

Defense Budget: \$173,000,000

Army

Strength (120,000): 1 ArmdDiv, 11 Inf Divs

Navy

Strength (16,400): 1 Cruiser, 18 DD and PF, 4SS, and 40 other craft

Air Force

Strength (21,500): 12 Sqs (400 F84 and F86 Acft)

#### Italy

General

Population: 48,952,000

Total Armed Forces: 400,000

Defense Budget: \$1,078,000,000

Army

Strength (310,000): 5 InfDivs, 5 Inf Brigs, 2 ArmdDivs, 5 Mountain Brigs

Navy

Strength (40,000): 45 DD, Cruisers, and Support Ships, 6 SS, 58 AM

Air Force

Strength (50,000): 20 Sqs, 3 units of ground-to-air missiles

#### Luxembourg

General

Population: 324,000

Total Armed Forces: 3,200

Defense Budget: \$7,000,000

Strength (3,200): included is 1 ArtyBn composed of volunteers

#### Netherlands

General

Population: 11,346,000

Total Armed Forces: 135,000

Defense Budget: \$450,000,000

Army

2 InfDivs at disposal of NATO

Navy

1 CV, 2 CL, 24 DD and PF, 7 Coastal Escort Vessels, 5 SS, 50 AM

Air Force

200 Fighter and Recon Acft

#### Norway

General

Population: 3,556,000

Total Armed Forces: 40,000

Defense Budget: \$168,000,000

Army

Strength (21,000): 1 Div

Navy

Strength (8,000): 20 DD and PF, 5 SS,

20 other craft

Air Force

Strength (11,000): 40 Recon, Maritime and Trans Acft, 150 F86 K and F86 F **Fighters** 

#### Portugal

General

Population: 9,052,000

Total Armed Forces: 79,000

Defense Budget: \$93,000,000

Army

Strength (58,000): 1 Div at disposal of NATO

Navy Strength (8,500): 16 DD and PF, 3SS,

33 other craft

Air Force

Strength (12,500): 350 acft including a number of F84 G Fighter Bmrs under national command

#### Turkey

General

Population: 26,370,000

Total Armed Forces: 500,000

Defense Budget: \$244,000,000

Army

22 Divs

Navy

1 CV, 12 DD, 7 SS, 30 other craft

Air Force

Approximately 400 jet fighters

#### United States

General

Population: 177,874,000

Total Armed Forces: 2,489,000 Defense Expenditure: (1960/61 esti-

mate) \$41,000,000,000

Army Strength (870,000): 14 Divs include a Strategic Army Corps consisting of 2

airborne and 1 InfDiv. Five Divs, plus elements of a 6th, are

allocated to NATO and stationed in Germany. 3 Divs in Far East.

Operational Army missiles are Redstone-200-mile range; Pershing-solid fuel development of Redstone, range of 100-300 miles; Corporal—5 mile range; Sergeant-self-contained guidance system, 75-mile range (to replace Corporal); Honest John-unguided field artillery missile, 12-mile range; Lacrossesolid propellant rocket against field fortifications, 20-mile range; Little Johnunguided field artillery lightweight missile; SS 10 and 11-solid propellant anti-tank missile. The above are surface-to-surface short range missiles. Surface-to-air missiles include: Nike Ajaxliquid powered guided rocket, 24-mile range; Nike Hercules-solid propellant guided missile, 80-mile range; Hawksolid propellant rocket for use against low-flying planes, 20-mile range.

The American Army is being equipped with the M60 tank, 50 tons, which mounts a 105mm gun; and the 8" selfpropelled M55 Howitzer, 10-mile range, which can fire a nuclear shell.

(Continued on page 16)

## PROFESSIONAL SCRAPBOOK



#### NATO Con't =

Navy

Strength (619,000): 817 active ships organized into 4 fleets. Each fleet contains 3 CV, strike groups, anti-submarine forces, amphibious groups with their associated Marine Troops and aircraft, and logistical support elements.

Operational Navy missiles are: Poris-IRBM solid propellant rocket for submerged launching, 1,280-1,500-mile range; Regulus I-jet powered winged missile for shipbased launching, 500mile range. (Above are surface-to-surface missiles.) Surface-to-air missiles include: Terrier I and II-shipbased solid propellant AA rocket, 10-20 mile range; Tartar-lighter and smaller improved version of Terrier, 20-30 mile range; Talos-long range shipbased AA ram-jet missile, 65-mile range. The following are air-to-air missiles: Sidewinder-solid rocket with infra-red guidance, 6-mile range, 1,800mph; Sparrow III-5-8 miles range, 2,250mph.

Air Force

Strength (825,000): 91 Wgs. BmrWg—45 Acft, Fighter-Bmr or Fighter Wg—75 Acft.

Aircraft available to Tactical Air Command and North American Air Defense Command are: F 100 Super Sabre—interceptor fighter, 822mph, 575-mile range; F 101 Voodoo—long range fighter, cruising speed 595mph, 2,800-mile range; F 102 Dagger—interceptor (AW), for North American Defense; F 104 Starfighter—1,400mph, height of 91,000 feet; F 105 Thunderbird—single seater Fighter Bmr; F 106 Dart—supersonic interceptor (AW).

MATS comprises about 480 4-engine piston aircraft designed for cargo and troop transportation.

Operational Air Force Missiles are: Atlas—liquid fueled ICBM, 6,000-mile range (test fired in May '60—9,000 miles), 15-20,000mph, 11 bases under construction; Jupiter—liquid fuelled IRBM, 1,500-mile range; Thor—liquid fuelled IRBM, 1,500-mile range, stationed in Europe; Snark—winged missile powered by turbo-jet, 5,500-mile range, 700 mph; Matador—jet powered winged missile, 300-500 mile range; Mace—improved version of Matador, 700-mile range, nuclear warhead. (Above are surface-to-surface missiles.) The surface-to-air missile used by the Air

Force is *Hound Dog, s*upersonic speed, nuclear warhead, 350-mile range. It is employed by the B 52's of SAC. *Bomarc,* the Air Force surface-to-air missile, is a long range interceptor with a range of 400 miles. It is used for North American Defense and has speed of 1,600-2,000 mph. Operational use of Bomarc is uncertain. Air-to-air missiles include: *Genie*—carried by fighter interceptors, nuclear warhead, supersonic, and has a 4-5 mile range; *Falcon*—nuclear or conventional warhead, 5-mile range, and is supersonic.

Marine Corps

Strength (175,000): 3 Divs, each with its own air and amphibious support.

For a breakdown of other NATO countries (France and United Kingdom), see "Alliance of the Free World: SEATO" (Professional Scrapbook: May '61.)

#### Cooperation: NATO Style

"In accordance with the principles of interdependence that one NATO country should make available to other NATO countries any spare capacity it has on its ranges, the Ministry of Defense, London, and the United States Department of Defense announced . . . that arrangements have been completed for use of a British missile firing range by a missile unit of the United States Army, Europe.

"A corporal missile battalion of the US Army, Europe, will use the British range in the Hebrides during a two-week period in June, 1961. Periodic practice missile firing is a routine training requirement. In lending its range facilities to the American unit the British Army will extend its cooperation to provide certain equipment and support personnel.

"Previously all US Army missile units in Europe were required to travel to the United States to conduct practice firings."

A Better Way

#### =To Stay Warm and Dry=

By Maj G. H. Benskin

COLD WEATHER TRAINING IS A TRYING experience, a challenge for every Marine learning to brave the elements and still be ready to fight. To meet this challenge, Seattle's Marine Reserve unit, the 93dRifCo, conducts cold weather exercises high in the Cascade Mountains of Washington. This training has developed many ideas and innovations for attaining that sought-after condition—comfort while living in deep snow.

The men of the company draw regulation cold weather clothing, including the insulated boots, for the SNOW-FEX. One item voluntarily added to their individual loads was plastic sheeting! Several sheets of the inexpensive material were taken along on the 1961 maneuver and were used in many ways. Decks and bulkheads of snow caves and shelters were lined with the sheets, providing an excellent insulator against cold and dampness. One buddy team brought along a smaller sheet to build a shelter for weapon storage at the entrance to their shelter. This kept the weapons dry and at a constant temperature. Result: no sweating and/or freezing of the metal. A machine gun squad threw a sheet of plastic over their emplacement, and merely had to pull it off to get the gun into action.

Camouflage of the positions presented no problem with snow covering the clear plastic. Using plastic coats for weapons proved valuable, when, during the night an additional 14 inches of snow fell. It was a simple task to remove the covers and all weapons were ready for firing.

The advantages of using these sheets of clear plastic are numerous. A few are: light-weight; easily carried (a 9x12 sheet may be folded and put in a jacket or trouser pocket); inexpensive; reusable; easily camouflaged; and an excellent insulator for lining shelters. The men using the plastic sheet were able to stay warm and dry in their shelters, ready to fight when needed!

This was a piece of equipment voluntarily added by Marines to their already bulky loads, a most favorable indication of the value received! US # MC

8305 N.E. 158th Bothell Washington

#### Reorganization =

By Capt T. S. McLean, USA

Extracted from Infantry, Oct-Nov '60.

To any combat veteran, the need for at least a simple reorganization plan is plain common sense. However, it often seems to be a waste of time to those whose only "combat experience" consists of a few closely controlled field exercises in which there is always plenty of time after seizing the objective to issue fragmentary orders, unhampered by the confusion and the devastating fire which, in actual combat, often makes movement, other than crawling, grounds for posthumous decoration. The difficulty in control that exists during the first few minutes following the seizure of an objective is the product of many factors. The loss of communications equipment, the loss of key leaders and weapons, the separation of squads and sections from their platoons, and the difficulty in organizing terrain seen for the first time all combine to make reorganization a difficult matter, even with a good plan which is known to all.

In reorganization of a unit upon the objective, strong, aggressive command leadership is, of course, important. However, a rifle company, under present doctrine, will be so widely dispersed over the terrain that distance alone will normally preclude a commander's visiting more than one or two of his elements prior to an enemy counterattack.

This fact, plus the danger from incoming artillery fire to anyone above ground, makes the personal efforts of the commander to reorganize his troops only a partial solution. For the same reason, runners are of limited use at this time. It becomes obvious, therefore, that platoon leaders, squad leaders and key weapons personnel must know, prior to arrival on the objective, where they are to go and what they are to do. This calls for a plan of reorganization.

To be effective, a rifle company's reorganization plan must be simple and flexible—simple to avoid misunderstanding, flexible to allow for changing conditions. It should, however, include the following elements as a minimum:

- Position areas for rifle platoons (the clock system is a good method of covering this).
- General areas for major crew-served weapons and attachments.
- Designation and location of units responsible for company security.
- A fire plan that supports the hasty support scheme by blocking likely approaches to the position.
- Tentative location of company installations.

Although many other details, such as the use of guides and special signals, all add greatly to the speed of reorganiza-

tion, they should be a part of the unit SOP, and should not be included in plans for reorganization of each new position taken. The SOP may cover many points concerning reorganization, or the matter may be contained in a few words added to the attack order. The degree of detail in the prior plans depends upon the personality of the company commander and the experience and reactions of his junior leaders. The important thing is that there be a simple, flexible plan for reorganization of the company on the objective, for in combat even the most successful and faultlessly executed attack is wasted if a unit is not prepared to hold the ground that has been gained.

Even the most gallant efforts to hold an objective may be misdirected and confused if there has been no prior planning for reorganization of attacking forces into defensive positions. It would be well, therefore, if more emphasis were placed in our various tactical training exercises on the planning necessary to assure successful reorganization of a unit, even in a short time, even under the stress of combat. While a reorganization plan will not guarantee success, the lack of one almost guarantees defeat.

#### A Better Way

#### To Test Hydraulic Gear

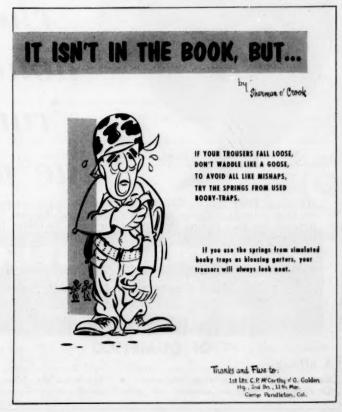
Submitted by GySgt W. R. Murr

MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 16 DID NOT HAVE A MACHINE TO perform the level of maintenance on helicopters required by its hydraulic shop. Standard test gear is too heavy, doesn't fit the helicopter concept of transportability. To test hydraulic gear meant hauling it to Naha Naval Air Base, 20 miles away.

GySgt E. T. Heath, Headquarters & Maintenance Squadron, MAG-16, decided to build his own light-weight machine. Working sparetime and using old parts reconditioned from HUS (Helicopter, Utility, Sikorsky) he built a suitable hydraulic test bench in two weeks. To overcome heating up (a problem of using standard hydraulic test gear) he came up with a way to cool hydraulic fluid by using air instead of water. Blueprints of Sgt Heath's BETTER WAY have been sent to BuWeps for evaluation of its ability to test all forms of hydraulic systems.

Interested in how Sgt Heath built his machine? Write to him at this address:

H&MS 16, MAG 16 1st Marine Air Wing FPO, San Francisco



#### THE SCHOOL SOLUTION

(Answers to questions on page 12)

#### BASIC

c. Reference: TIP (ARM)2, paragraph 65h. a. Series of fires—Number of concentrations or groups of fires planned to support a maneuver phase. An example is the series of fires planned on an objective area just prior to the final assault. A series of fires may be indicated by a code name.

b. Program of fires—Number of concentrations and/or groups of fires that are planned on targets of a similar nature and fired in accordance with a time schedule. An example is the countermortar program planned by the artillery regiment.

c. Schedule of fires—A tabular or graphical presentation of scheduled fires which is fired in a definite time sequence. The time of starting the schedule may be on call, at a prearranged time, or on the occurrence of a specific event.

d. Group of fires—Two or more concentrations covering a tactical locality too large to be covered by a single concentration. The concentrations within a group of fires may be fired individually, or concurrently. A group of fires may be designated by a letter and numeral combination.

c. Reference: MCS 3-30, "Tactics of the Marine Rifle Platoon" (1959), paragraph 24. When enemy resistance is weak, the platoon drives ahead rapidly until it captures that part of the company objective within its zone of action, regardless of whether adjacent platoons are abreast. This advance makes possible the emplacement of automatic weapons in positions from which they can deliver oblique or enfilade fire on hostile resistance holding up adjacent units, and may facilitate the company commander's maneuver of the reserve platoon to envelop an enemy's flank or gain his rear.

#### JUNIOR

(c) Reference: TIP (AVN)3, paragraph 27. The primary mission of the air support radar team is to control and direct all-weather close air support operations.

(d) Reference: TIP (AVN)3, paragraph 24. Once the responsibility for control of air operations has been passed ashore the direct air support center is the control agency that receives and approves "on-call" close air support requests.

(b) Reference: TIP (MZ)2, paragraph 14b. Arrival of tanks in the objective area in proper operating condition is of paramount importance. For this reason, tanks are landed during the rehearsal only if repair facilities are available ashore or aboard ship. Tank reconnaissance and liaison personnel with their supporting communications equipment should participate fully in the rehearsal, even if the tanks are not landed.

#### SENIOR

d. Reference: SM-5, 75. There are 14 TACPs in a Marine division. The composition of each varies depending on the tasks which it must perform within its parent organization. The primary function of the division and regimental TACPs is to coordinate the mission requests of the battalion TACPs with organic weapons, other supporting arms, and with adjacent battalions of the command. The battalion rather than the regimental TACP is composed of three officers (one air liaison and two forward air controllers) and 12 enlisted communications personnel. The regimental TACP is composed of one officer and four enlisted communication personnel. It is the task of the air support radar teams (ASRT) to control close air support strikes during inclement weather. The TACP does not have this capability.

#### WHAT IT IS

This area, which appears to be a small park, is really a well-camouflaged supply installation.

What appears to be the small wooded park, enclosed by bracket marked "B," contains several large buildings. Their walls and roof areas have been painted with non-reflecting paint, in disruptive patterns, and trees have been planted on the roofs. Entrances to underground installations are located within the bracket marked "A."



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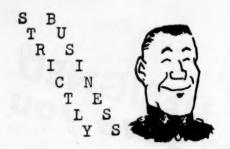
for a period of six months or longer; the widows of such officers and warrant officers so long as their status is not changed by remarriage. Reserve and National Guard officers who retire, or who are released to inactive status and retain their commissions or warrants, may continue their insurance or renew their insurance with the Association at any time, provided membership in USAA was estab-

lished while such officers were on extended active duty.

\*\*USAA operates in the United States, its possessions and territories; Canada, Cuba and the Canal Zone; Great Britain, Japan, the Philippines, and certain U.S. bases in the Pacific; as well as in Western Continental Europe when the policyholder is on active duty.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE TIME

Being a few words
by the editors
about the magazine you
write



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Faithfully,



#### WORDS & PICTURES

#### • In this issue . . .

. . . The GAZETTE concentrates on a major problem of the nuclear-threat battlefield: Logistics. Our thanks to BGen H. C. Tschirgi, who as G-4, HQMC, has long been plugging for better Marine logistic know-how and forward planning. He started the G-4 shop thinking and these articles are the result. Our cover also carries the logistic theme, MSgt John DeGrasse's version of the GV-1 aerial refueler in another role.

#### WRITER'S CORNER

The Editorial Board will soon announce the FY 1961 Incentive Award winners. \$500 goes to the best article by a Marine (\$250 second prize) and \$100 for the best short article.

Beginning with this issue, there's a new drill. The \$100 monthly Merit Award for best Marine article will normally be announced in the issue in which it appears. The July winner, however, won't be named until next month.

There will be no annual prize. Instead, rates for both short and long articles have been increased. The \$100 Merit Award is in addition to regular rates.

#### April Awards were:

\$100 monthly prize and eligible for annual \$500 prize: "Red China's Military Revolution" by Capt Conway J. Smith.

Nominated for annual \$100 prize: "One Book for Aviation" by LtCol G. C. McClure.

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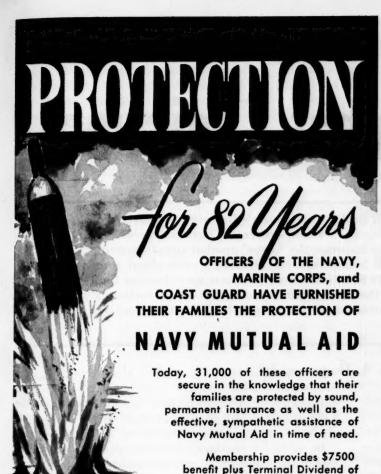
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## Modern Combat Logistics

Four of the five logistics articles you'll find in this month's Gazette were prepared at G-4, HQMC, and represent the collective thinking of G-4 staff officers. They analyze what needs to be done, has been done, and will be done to improve the Corps' combat supply system. Readers of Operation Arbela 1962 on p. 36 will learn from Maj Michael Spark about some unorthodox logistics procedures used successfully in a fictional amphibious operation on the Persian Gulf. And here's a special introduction to the issue by the head of the Plans Section, Plans & Operations Branch, G-4, HQMC, who coordinated preparation of the G-4 articles and assembled many of the accompanying illustrations.

#### By Col J. A. Donovan, Jr.

Perhaps the toughest problem facing US ground combat forces today, including the amphibious troops of the Marine Corps, is that of combat mobility. The other essential ingredients of modern combat power—i.e., firepower and communications-control—have made solid advances on the crest of the technological wave. But firepower depends upon mobile maneuver to be placed in effective position, and communications is only a means to control firepower and mobility. Fundamental to each of these basic elements of combat power, however, is the logistical capability to sustain and support them. Modern combat power stems from logistic sources, systems, and procedures.

The most advanced weapons are useless unless supported by an adequate ammunition supply system and an effective ordnance maintenance organization.

Combat mobility is becoming increasingly dependent upon air and surface vehicles. All of them require large amounts of heavy, bulky fuels and lubricants. Military vehicles also demand constant maintenance, repair, and spare parts—or they become deadlined in shocking numbers. Combat mobility that depends on vehicles also depends on the logistic support system and organization that can keep the vehicles moving.

Even the mobility of the individual fighting man, with his feet on the ground, depends on the logistic system that can reduce the combat load upon his back and provide for his wants when necessary. Although the tendency now is to judge mobility in terms of transportation means, the man on foot will continue to be a decisive tactical implement—especially in the Marine Corps

Communications and combat electronics are becoming so complex and expensive that the supply and maintenance system to support the new equipment is now as important as the gear itself.

Here the danger and the problems become manifold. Not only do we face the prospect of pricing the Corps out of manpower and the market, if we insist on too much expensive electronic equipment, but we can create a logistic nightmare by attempting to have a bit of each of the newest and latest equipments.

In addition to these changing aspects of combat power, the major factor remains unchanging in his constant and basic requirements. The individual combat Marine has the same needs that fighting men have had for centuries. New equipment, new concepts, and new organization don't change his need for food, water, shelter, clothes, hygiene, diversion, and medical care. The unit logistic systems must provide for these needs.

#### **Operations Ashore**

Much effort has been devoted in recent years to improved logistic equipment and procedures for the shipto-shore phase of the amphibious operation. There have been substantial gains in this area, resulting in advanced capabilities and refined doctrine. There remain, however, unsolved problems in the subsequent logistic support of mobile and perhaps dispersed tactical units during the more extensive, prolonged and decisive phase of the land campaign.

The battle is won not during the short landing phase but in the subsequent combat ashore. This phase deserves equal effort to assure adequate and modern logistic capabilities that will permit the efficient attainment of objectives following ship-to-shore deployment. Needed are mobile logistic capabilities compatible with tactical mobility. Logistic mobility in this phase is just as important as tactical mobility and can be achieved only through ruthless austerity in supply, modern equipment, and improved supply support procedures.

#### **Mobility Defined**

Mobility is controlled movement which permits the full use and exploitation of combat power to achieve an objective. In a logistic sense mobility means that every item of equipment and supply has a man or a vehicle prescribed to carry it into battle—or there is a plan, a

means, and a system to move it about the battlefield quickly in response to tactical needs.

For example, in the Army's new MOMAR (Modern Mobile Army) concept, the divisions are visualized as completely mobile; every soldier and every piece of equipment is mounted on some sort of vehicle. Subordinate units have their own organic capability to move and fight for 300 miles or three days without replenishment of supplies. Divisions are backed up by mobile support groups which carry two or three days' supplies of all classes. These stocks are 100% mobile at all times.

Although the fuel supply and maintenance systems that will help make this concept feasible are still questionable, the mobility the Army aspires to is interesting and challenging.

The Marine Corps' recent "all helicopter concept" envisioned mobility on somewhat the same scale as the Army's MOMAR. The availability of helicopter assault carriers, funds for large numbers of helicopters, aviation fuel supply requirements, and the combat power of helicopter-transported units, among other problems, have tended to modify the Corps' "all helicopter" objectives.

For the mid-range period we now visualize the most probable type of amphibious deployments as employing both surface craft and helicopters in landings and for subsequent troop maneuver. Mobility on the ground will continue to be both a necessary and desirable capability. Maximum ground mobility will depend upon mobile logistics support. Therefore, revision of some of the present equipment and procedures is necessary.

For example, a Marine division carries 9,464 five-gallon water cans. How are they landed and moved? What is the system for their use? Do we want to manhandle these cans from one ground dump to another or do we need a mobile water supply system?

d

In addition the division has 20,513 five-gallon fuel cans for Class III supply. How are these carried and moved? Is this a modern concept and system for providing a mobile division with more than 54,000 gallons of gasoline it needs each day?

A Marine infantry regiment has 75 field ranges and 110 immersion heaters. How will these be landed and moved to support mobile operations after D+15 when B-ration feeding begins?

The present ammunition supply system entails "ground dumps" instead of mobile basic loads. Is this modern and satisfactory?

These are just indicative of a few basic problems to be solved in our modern logistic concepts.

#### Approach to the Problem

Within a modern combat force, logistic support requirements start from the forward area, the major "users" or "consumers," and move back to the sources of supply and support.

The modern logistic system will reflect basic and proven logistic principles. It will also be based upon the needs, capabilities, and procedures of the "user" units. Analysis must be made of how each category of supply and equipment is consumed, carried, used, and maintained. The supply support capability and system at each level of command must be studied, thought out, tested and evaluated. Resulting supply systems and procedures should be a simple, logical, and understandable series of procedures going from the front line user/consumer back to the logistic area supply and support units.

This special issue of the GAZETTE contains some challenging analysis of the Marine Corps combat supply system, organization, and procedures, and represents the composite views of experienced officers.

The system and supply procedures of the basic classes of supply are analyzed in the light of logistic doctrine, logistic principles, desirable characteristics, and new developments. Criticisms and suggestions are offered to stimulate further thought among Marines.

Although tactical operations have traditionally been a preferred interest among Marines, it is increasingly evident that the effectiveness of the modern military force is based upon its logistic efficiency. Modern combat logistics demands our attention.

#### WHAT'S YOUR SUPPLY 1Q?

There are five classes of military supply. Do you remember what they are? If not, here's a quick refresher: Hems consumed at approximately uniform daily rates under all conditions. (Examples: rations, forage and water) CLASS I CLASS II Initial issue items not included in Classes IV or IV(A). (Examples: clothing, arms, radio sets, trucks, spare parts, and Aviation items for which initial issues are prescribed by the cognizant Bureau Allowance List and are not included in Class IV (A). CLASS II (A) CLASS III Fuels and lubricants for all purposes except Aviation. CLASS III (A) Aviation fuels and lubricants. Items not otherwise classified and for which allowance publications prescribe no initial issue or which require special measures of control. (Examples: fortification material, cold weather clothing and equipment). Class IV Aviation items not otherwise classified and for which allowance publications prescribe no initial issue, or which require special measures of control. Class IV (A) Ammunition, explosives, mines fuzes, detonetors, pyrotechnics, chemical warfare agents and related expendable accessories. Aviation ammunition, bombs, rockets, pyrotechnics, and similar items and related expendable accessories.



# Rations: Combat Supply Class I

By G-4 Staff, HQMC

THE MARINE CORPS' COMBAT LOGISTIC SYSTEM IS PRImarily designed to meet the unique requirements of ship-to-shore deployment in the amphibious operation. In the assault landing phase, and the subsequent support of land operations from ships of the fleet, we find the major problems and characteristics inherent in the FMF logistic system.

In the landing phase the several categories and classes of supply are limited—first, by what the individual Marine can carry with him in his prescribed load and still do his combat task immediately upon setting foot on enemy shore. Secondly, mobile loaded tactical and organic vehicles augment the basic load (allowance) of ammunition and prescribed load of supplies carried by the individual assault Marine. The numbers and loads of the vehicles are in turn usually limited by the restrictions of shipping and landing craft. As a result of these limitations supply levels are necessarily low in the assault echelons.

In the past it has been the practice during the landing phase to build up quickly a re-supply capability in the beach-head by early establishment of unit supply dumps ashore. The current concept and modern doctrine, however, is to avoid large concentrations of supplies in the beach or logistic support areas. Minimum intermediate supply installations will be established in the Beach Support Areas. Resupply will be direct from source (ships) to user. Predictable and consumable supplies such as food, munitions, and fuel will be provided to users automatically.

These concepts, of course, assume that Naval logistic support shipping will remain in the objective area as floating depots—in contrast to the usual practice of early general unloading and release of ships for other tasks. They assume a logistic transport system that can deliver supplies efficiently, direct to forward combat

units. Automatic supply also assumes predictable requirements of the Classes I, III, and V consumables. Of these only Class I, rations, can really be predicted with reasonable accuracy. The average Marine needs and expects his "three square" meals each day. However, it is apparent that our current combat feeding system can stand considerable improvement if he is to get those meals on the modern battlefield.

During the years since World War II there haven't been any really noteworthy advances in either the character of our Class I rations or the system for their supply. True, the individual combat ration is now in better variety. But in many respects the prepared food (such as Operational Ration B), related mess equipment, and the feeding system now in use, are little different from WWII—or even WWI!

Every Marine still carries a mess kit and utensils designed over 40 years ago. The field ranges, with slight improvement, are model 1937. Chow lines, immersion heaters, garbage cans, washing procedures, and cooking time have changed little in decades. It still takes hours to set up a galley, cook, feed, clean up, and move. Marine mess sections utilized for the preparation of the sacred "hot meals" are anything but modern or mobile.

On the other hand, the individual packaged combat rations have improved in quality and variety even if still bulky to carry in a light combat load. Their preparation is usually simple with adequate heating means. With some augmentation, the present combat rations can be satisfactory for considerable periods of time. The Class I supply system can be made simple and mobile now—and it promises many improvements soon.

Although it appears that unit messing equipment and procedures have been neglected while other techniques and weapons have been advanced, many advances have actually been made in food technology and In future operations we won't have time to work the old adage ... "run 'em, fight 'em and feed 'em a hot meal ..." The new combat diet will be austere, but it will be practical and acceptable. Our Marines will be mobile despite their stomachs

packing. This has led to development of a greatly enlarged and improved family of packaged rations. These new rations will not, however, be the solution to the Marine Corps' Class I combat supply problems. Traditional thinking and policies, and old feeding systems, must give way to new, efficient and mobile feeding systems compatible with modern operational concepts. Austerity, efficiency, mobility and speed must be the criteria for an adequate but realistic subsistence supply system. Marine combat forces of the future will not "travel on their stomachs"—but will be mobile despite their stomachs.

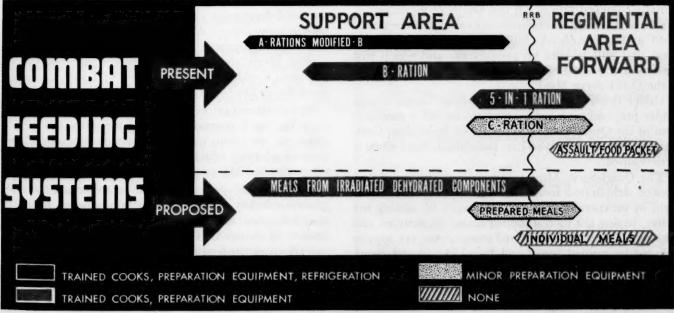
We can no longer plan or even expect the "meat and potatoes" diet and at least one hot prepared meal each day during active combat operations. Austerity will be the typical characteristic of the field Marine's diet in future ration developments. The diet will be practical, acceptable, and will contain the nutrients to maintain the Marine in combat—but it won't be lavish. The chow hounds (and their mothers) may complain about this more simple military fare—but we'll have to learn to live with it. As our combat weapons and support systems become more complex we must strive for greater simplicity in our logistics.

At present we make use of a standard field mess or kitchen in the preparation of hot, plentiful meals. Most of the food consumed by Marines in the field is conventional and comprises the Field Ration A. Early in amphibious operations, before reefers can be landed and while transport is still restricted, the Operational Ration B is used. This ration consists for the most part of heated-processed canned meats, fruits and vegetables, a limited number of dehydrated foods, staples and condiments. The B-Ration is sometimes supplemented with fresh fruit, vegetables, and dairy products which make it comparable to the A Ration.

Packaged operational rations normally employed in the field consist of the old Ration, Combat, Individual, C ("C"-Ration) (presently being replaced by the Meal, Combat, Individual), and the Ration, Small Detachment, 5 persons, which was designed for small group feeding where organized messing cannot be accomplished, and the Meal, 25-in-1, Landing Force. For the most part, our present concept and plans for feeding in combat and the packaged operational rations have changed very little since 1939 when the original C-Ration was developed.

As can be readily surmised, the feeding systems of the past and present are scarcely compatible with even our present organization and tactical concepts—to say nothing of the future. The present system of feeding field combat forces has been generally found inadequate by both Army and Marine Corps evaluators—when considered in the light of conditions likely to be imposed by a nuclear war or even a mobile, conventional, limited war.

As a result of studies of existing combat feeding systems, coupled with breakthroughs in food technology,



## TIME SCHEDULE: NEW INTEGRATED FEEDING SYSTEM Precooked · Dehydrated · Irradiated

YEAR	PRECOOKED DEHYDRATED FOOD	IRRADIATED FOOD	MEAL READY-TO-EAT	MINOR PREPARATION AND SERVING COMPONENTS	
1954		Initiated Program			
1955	Initiated Program				
1956					
1957	Research & Development		Designed Meal	Initiated Development	
1958	Engineering Test	Limited Troop Test		Engineering Test	
1959			Research & Development		
1960	User Test	Troop Consumption Test	User Test	User Test	
1961	In Supply System	Economic Analysis		In Supply System	
1962		Procurement Initiated	In Supply System		
1963					
1964	•	Procurement Expanded			
1965	- Middle control	General Adoption			

particularly in the field of dehydration, a revolutionary new type of feeding has been proposed. Designers of the new system are at the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, Chicago, Illinois. The new concept attempts to anticipate the feeding problems that will arise with the new operational developments of the Army and the Marine Corps. The designers recognize the need for foods that require only the barest minimum of preparation prior to delivery to the troops. They realize that means must be provided to keep these foods in an acceptable condition until they reach the possibly dispersed, mobile combat units of the future battle field. The essence of the proposed system is simplicity.

The proposed feeding system of the future is named Simplified Food Logistics. Basically, this system consists of a group of three meal families with any combination of three meals constituting a complete, nutritionally balanced ration. Of this family of meals, onethe Meal, Combat, Individual—has already been developed and standardized. Still under development is a meal that will require no preparation and which will be called the Meal, Ready-to-Eat, Individual. Third,

is the Quick-Serve Meal.

Under this concept, troops in forward areas, troops under fire, and mobile forces would be fed a combination of the Quick-Serve meals and the Individual Combat Meal or the Ready-to-Eat, Individual, meal when it

is developed.

The Quick-Serve Meal will consist primarily of precooked dehydrated foods that can be prepared in the field by inexperienced personnel simply by adding hot water, letting the food stand for about 20 minutes, and serving. The main dehydrated components are supplemented by canned bread and bread-like dessert items. This meal is packaged in both six and 25-man modules, with each module containing disposable trays and eating utensils.

The third and final stage of the Simplified Food Logistics concept includes the use of another meal-type ration that has been designated as the 25-in-1 Unitized Uncooked Meal. It is slated to replace a substantial portion, if not all, of the present B-Ration. Initially, this 25-in-1 meal will consist of uncooked dehydrated foods. Irradiated foods may be introduced into this meal at some future date. These unitized meals will minimize the training necessary for mess personnel. The methods of preservation will permit design of a meal that will approach the A-Ration in acceptability, but will require no refrigeration.

The Marine Corps should find both the Quick-Serve and Unitized-Uncooked Meals compatible with the logistic objectives of reduced weight and bulk in all classes of supply. They will also reduce or eliminate the need for cumbersome refrigeration equipment now employed.

In addition, the Quick-Serve Meals should eliminate the need for special mess personnel in many units and permit reduction or centralization of the heavy, bulky field mess equipment and shelters. The Unitized Uncooked Meals also promise to save on mess personnel and unit cooking equipment and will provide maximum flexibility.

In the meantime, even before these new feeding concepts become a normal capability, sometime after 1963, steps can be taken, procedures can be developed, and policies adopted which will improve the mobility and simplicity of FMF combat feeding systems.

First, the old policy of planning to mount out amphibious forces with substantial amounts of bulky A and B-Rations, with the necessary unit mess equipment, should be changed. Today's individual combat rations are adequate for feeding expeditionary troops for 20 to 30 days—or even longer with reasonable augmentation.

The Marine divisions in the Saipan campaign went for over thirty days on the packaged rations (K, C, 10in 1) of that day, as did other units in WWII and Korea. Yet a typical FMF Admin Plan today calls for: 11 days Meal, Combat, Individual; 4 days, 5 in 1; and 25 days of B-Rations.

In an active campaign with mobile operations extending beyond 20 days, it should be quite simple to augment the Meal, Combat, Individual, with a minimum of food preparation or mess impedimenta.

For example, hot coffee can be prepared at battalion service support areas and sent forward to the troops in insulated food carriers-or even five gallon cans wrapped in blankets. Canned soups could be prepared and supplied in the same manner. Soup requires only the canteen cup and spoon for individual use. Canned juices are always popular in the field-especially in hot climates. Canned fruits, providing juice and sugar, are also popular. Modern powdered milk would be easy to prepare and serve. Hard candies are welcomed by men burning up nervous energy in ground combat. New soft carbonated drink tablets would add appeal to the chlorinated water of the purification unit. Many fresh fruits can be provided by supporting ships direct to consuming troops with no preparation problem and little handling. None of these supplementary foods require individual equipment other than canteen cup and spoon. All other needs should be found in the individual ration components.

Over a period of time, if bread is considered desirable and needed in the diet, it should be possible to get bakery products directly from supporting amphibious shipping. Only in a large scale and prolonged land campaign should the FMF be concerned about field bakeries. Even then, such operations will normally involve interservice support.

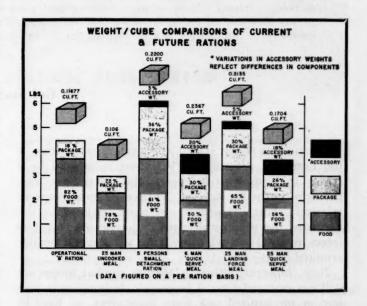
Unit messing sections and cooking equipment should be reduced and consolidated in all combat groupings that profess to be truly mobile. During the land campaign following an amphibious operation, a third or even a fourth of a battalion's presently authorized field mess equipment should be sufficient. This should give the battalion a capability of feeding supplementary items to the forward units, and some prepared foods to the unit in reserve and the headquarters and support personnel.

Subsequently, if the campaign becomes static or a garrison situation develops, the unit's complete field mess equipment and B-Rations can be provided in resupply shipments. The unit mess equipment should include nested trays so that the individual meat can and cover can be entirely eliminated from the individual's combat burden.

One of the many platitudes which have become dated and outworn is the old school solution of "Two up and one back—and feed the troops a hot meal every day." In the future it may well be "all up and no back," and "the troops will feed themselves a hot meal whenever they can." It is certain that we must rid ourselves of heavy, immobile mess equipment, obsolete systems of feeding, and bulky, heavy food that has to be cooked. If we don't, the landing forces may find themselves on rice or borsch diets before they even have an opportunity to fall in for chow of "creamed beef on toast"—mixed with peaches!



Quick-Serve Meal — Pre-cooked, dehydrated foods can be prepared in the field by inexperienced personnel. Add hot water and let stand 20 minutes



### THE NEW FEEDING SYSTEM WILL PROVIDE:

- Variety of tasteful nutritious meals
- 2 Reduction in food service personnel
- Reduction in equipment needs
- 4 Reduction in volume and weight
- 5 Reduction in supply operations

## COMBAT SUPPLY-CLASS (II:

"In order to leave no doubt for future historians. . . I make following summary:

An adequate supply system and stocks of weapons, petrol, and ammunition are essential conditions for any army to be able successfully to stand the strain of battle. Before the fighting proper, the battle is fought and decided by the Quartermasters. The bravest man can do nothing without guns, the guns nothing without plenty of ammunition, and guns and ammunition are of little use in mobile warfare unless they can be transported by vehicles supplied with sufficient petrol. Supply must approximate in quantity to that which is available to the enemy and not only in quantity but also in quality."

-ROMMEL

#### By G-4 Staff, HQMC

ALTHOUGH MANY ALLIED AND ENEMY OPERATIONS IN the European theater of WWII were influenced by a critical fuel supply situation, fuel did not present large problems in the Pacific area. There the campaigns were relatively short. Maneuver was more confined by the nature of the island objectives or jungle terrain. The forces involved had relatively fewer vehicles and smaller armored units.

Now, however, although Marine combat forces are still not oriented toward large-scale, far-ranging motorized or mechanized task force maneuvers, we have in fact developed a doctrine involving maneuver and movement over extensive areas. Our current concepts include highly mobile forces in possibly widespread tactical areas of operations. The mobility which will make such deployments and maneuvers possible will depend a great deal upon fuel-burning vehicles. The transport helicopters for the vertical maneuver forces; the LVTs and trucks for the ground maneuvers and link-up forces; the tanks and prime movers for fire support units; the variety of vehicles and machines necessary for logistic support-all will consume Class III Supply, motor fuels and lubricants, at a rate hitherto unknown in the Marine Corps.

No matter how "light" and austere we strive to be, no matter how successful we remain in our efforts to maintain a foot movement character—we are committed to a doctrine and an organization depending more and more upon fuel-consuming engines. In future operations, Class III fuels will constitute over 60% of the weight and bulk of our logistic supplies.

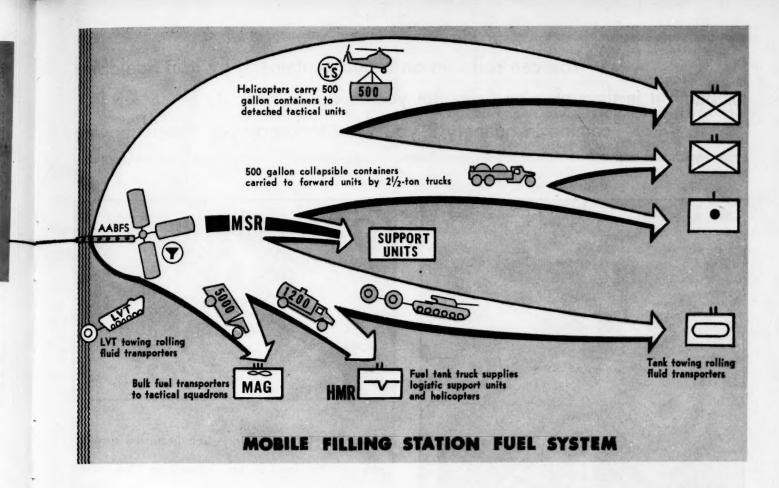
A Marine regiment has 165 vehicles which will con-

sume about 3,900 gallons of gasoline each day. A Marine tank battalion has 60 to 70 tanks which will consume up to 3,200 gallons of fuel per hour. An LVT battalion has 113 tractors using over 5,000 gallons of gasoline per hour. The Marine division contains over 1,386 vehicles which consume Class III at the rate of 4,500 gallons per hour or about 54,000 gallons per day. A helicopter group requires up to 17,253 gallons of aviation gasoline per day. A Marine aircraft wing needs 464,907 gallons of IIIA fuel each day.

#### Meeting the Needs

In order to meet the fuel requirements of modern amphibious doctrine and in recognition of our growing mechanization, the Marine Corps has developed the Amphibious Assault Bulk Fuel System. This system is based upon the capabilities and equipment of the Bulk Fuel Company of the Automatic Supply Distribution Battalion in the Force Service Regiment. The peacetime Bulk Fuel Company can operate six 300,000-gallon bulk fuel systems, each consisting of five tank farms with six of the 10,000-gallon deflatable tanks, pumps, and light weight flexible pipes which can be landed by landing craft or helicopters.

Fuel is pumped into the system directly from supporting LSTs or MSTS tankers. Fuel can also be transferred from ship to beach by means of shuttle craft or vehicles loaded with either collapsible or rigid tanks. The Fuel Sections of the Fuel Platoon are also capable of handling fuel packaged in drums and 5-gallon cans. This Company can provide detachments to the subdivision or aircraft wing in varying sizes with numerous



combinations of the Amphibious Assault Bulk Fuel System.

During the landing phase of an amphibious operation, prior to the establishment of the bulk fuel system ashore, Class III supply levels are necessarily limited. Vehicles land with tanks 3/4 full—or even 1/2 full if lifted by helicopters. Small vehicles carry a prescribed load of one 5-gallon can of gasoline. Larger vehicles can carry two or three cans.

Initial resupply capabilities are established in small Class III dumps in the Beach Support Area and subsequently in the Logistic Support Area. This is mostly in the form of packaged fuels contained in 5-gallon cans and 55-gallon drums. Prior to the establishment of the Assault Bulk Fuel System ashore, Class III re-supply is now mainly via these packaged fuel supply points. Some direct delivery by helicopter from ships to consuming units, using cans and drums, is also possible.

#### Delivery to Combat

Even after the bulk fuel system is established there will be continuous, and possibly serious, problems of fuel delivery to the mobile combat units and to supporting logistic and aviation units separated from the Class III Supply Points. The problems will involve mobility, flexibility, and economy of effort. Unit vehicles can't return long distances for supply point distribution. On the other hand, unit distribution involving the delivery of large amounts of fuel to consuming units in packages of cans and drums entails too much man-handling. Needed now are improvements in the system, the techniques, and the equipment to deliver

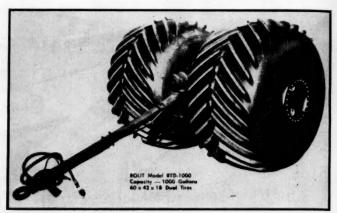
more efficiently Class III supply to units beyond the bulk fuel system supply points. The Marine division today includes only eight 1,200-gallon fuel trucks capable of unit distribution. Six are required to support the Anti-Tank and Motor Transport battalions. The division today carries 20,513 five-gallon fuel cans and 102 hand dispensing pumps capable of only 20 gallons per minute! A landing force also mounts out with thousands of bulky fuel drums in its initial 30-day supply.

The distribution of Class III subsequent to getting it into the beach-head via the Amphibious Bulk Fuel System should include the latest available equipment and a mobile filling station concept. Every effort must be made to eliminate distribution by 55-gallon drums and to minimize the use of the 5-gallon cans of past

The Marine Division has over 1,386 vehicles which consume fuel at the rate of 54,000 gallons per day. An air wing needs about a half million gallons a day. To keep them moving requires modern delivery methods

## You can roll it in on round containers, fly it in Sealdbins or pump it in through pipe lines. But you've got to keep it coming in quantity if you want to keep your troops moving





Rolling Fluid Transporter—Can be towed through water or over land by tank, truck or LVT. They can be towed in pairs or in tandem and dropped off where needed. Each tire holds 500 gallons

years. This can be done by a small increase in numbers of 1,200-gallon tank trucks organic to a division or bulk fuel transporters of the GOER and SCAMP type, and employment of new developments in collapsible fuel containers.

One development is the 500-gallon Sealdbin refueling kit. This kit consists of two 500-gallon collapsible containers and a dispensing assembly mounted in the bed of a 2½ ton cargo truck. When emptied the Sealdbin can be collapsed to approximately 25 percent of its size when filled. This space saving of 75 percent can be utilized to transport personnel, material or supplies to the rear. The Sealdbin collapsible container can also be transported by a light helicopter using an external sling permitting helicopter delivery of 500-gallon containers to isolated or distant units. Tests have also been completed (by the Army) in which the Sealdbin has been successfully para-dropped, adding further to its flexibility of use in resupply operations.

During the amphibious landing phase it is also now possible to install an 800-gallon rigid container with a refueler pump in an LVT. This would provide a mobile and armored fuel vehicle where terrain or enemy action prevents the use of thin-skinned, wheeled tank trucks.

Another new development item, now being procured by the Army and tested by the Marine Corps, which could add to the mobility and flexibility of the Marine system of Class III supply in combat, is the Rolling Fluid Transporter. Each two-wheeled unit of the Rolling Fluid Transporter has a capacity of 1,000 gallons. It consists of two 500-gallon, reinforced-rubber containers which are connected by stub axles to a tow rig. The rigs can be attached singly or in series and can be towed by any motor vehicle, truck, or tank. These Transporters could be attached to LVTs and floated to the beach. They could provide a highly mobile system of transporting fuel from the bulk fuel storage sites forward to moving units.

#### **New System Proposed**

The following is a proposed system of Class III supply for an amphibious operation and subsequent extended operations ashore:

- (1) Initial fuel is carried ashore in the prescribed loads of vehicles.
- (2) Initial refuel capability is established ashore with mobile bulk fuel containers such as Sealdbin and Rolling Fluid Transporters, controlled by the Shore Party or Helicopter Support Teams.
- (3) Assault Bulk Fuel System is established ashore with tank farms and dispensing systems in the Logistic Support Area controlled by the Force Service Regiment or the Logistic Support Group.
- (4) Fuel-consuming battalions and squadrons will normally make no formal requisitions for Class III sup-



Sealdbin carried by chopper. It can be air-dropped

plies. The logistics control office of the landing force (S-4 or G-4) will submit daily estimates of Class III requirements to the Force Service unit for action by the Bulk Fuel detachment of the Automatic Supply Distribution Battalion. The estimate is based upon the amount of maneuver and movement planned, the distance to supply points, and the number of vehicles involved. The details of the estimate report and time due are set forth in division SOPs and administrative orders.

(5) In the systems of the past, regiments and battalions normally established Class III distributing points by using 5-gallon cans or 55-gallon drums. This is no longer considered sufficiently mobile or efficient. The mobile filling stations concept, using modern equipment, should reduce mobile units to their prescribed loads of Class III which will be kept mobile-loaded on vehicles. Class III dumps of package fuels will be eliminated in all tactical units. In the infantry battalions, for example, the Class III distributing point will be established in the supply and service area and operated from trucks containing Sealdbin collapsible con-

tainers sent forward by the Fuel Platoon of the Bulk Fuel Company. Or Rolling Fluid containers will be towed forward from the Force Class III supply point by organic vehicles. In emergency, refuel will be by helicopter lift to the battalion area. Supporting helicopters will be refueled direct from fuel trucks at the helicopter base site.

(6) Refuel vehicles can go to the companies, batteries, and tanks in need, or unit vehicles can return to the supply area for gasoline, or the refuel vehicle can meet the vehicles of designated units at a rendezvous point. Every effort should be made to effect unit distribution by means of the mobile refuelers. This will not always be possible and mobile refueler Class III distributing points in the battalion support area may have to suffice. When Class III requirements are not large, the mobile refuelers can move from one battalion to another on a scheduled basis. Combinations of such systems will probably be used.

#### **Expendable Containers Coming**

The mobile filling station concept will be utilized to the maximum and as a primary means of gasoline resupply. However, 5-gallon cans will continue to be of value during phases of most operations. They provide flexibility, are suitable for small unit needs, and are required for vehicle prescribed loads. When cans are used, the principle is that empty cans will always be exchanged for full ones. (This will be necessary until expendable 5- or 8-gallon containers become available after 1963.) This keeps cans from accumulating in one place—or going empty.

Another important principle of Class III supply is that vehicle gas tanks are always filled at the rearmost point of a trip. For example, if a battalion vehicle goes back to the Force Logistic Support Area for ammunition resupply, it will fill its tank at the Force Class III supply point.

#### How to Get Fuel to the Engines

This system utilizes bulk refueling instead of package refueling to the maximum. Advantages are:

- · Less fatiguing to refueling personnel.
- Reduction of contaminants in fuels.
- Reduction of wastage.
- Reduction of resupply turn-around time.
- Reduction of personnel requirements for loading at division or force distributing points.

The Class III combat supply problem is the problem of getting fuel to the engines. It's a problem of improving on the present system, using better equipment now available, and more efficient use of manpower. It calls for a modern concept of bulk fuel supply and refueling. The objective should be mobility, efficiency, and reduction in manhandling of packaged fuels.



#### When in Rome

Just prior to the 0730 formation I told the "Gunny," "Send a 3-man detail to Pope." At 0800 I received a call from Father Schmidt thanking me for his working party. The next call was from HM1 Pope who was still waiting for his 3-man detail.



# The Marine's Combat Load

By G-4 Staff, HQMC

In order to get the most fight out of the Marine on foot; to preserve his strength and to prevent waste of supplies and equipment; the individual's prescribed load of combat supplies and equipment must be kept as light as possible. The combat Marine should be required to carry only items essential to his job at a particular time. Those items he may need later must be delivered to him by the unit logistic system and should not be loaded on his back. Lessons learned by ground combat units in both WWII and in Korea emphasize the importance of minimizing the infantry fighter's load.

Evaluation of WWII combat operations, verified by the Korean experience, revealed a direct relationship between battle fear, combat fatigue, physical fatigue, individual fitness, and the combat load of the fighting man. Men who became unusually tired and worn in battle rapidly lost their effectiveness and had reduced chances of survival.

BrigGen S.L.A. Marshall noted in his study of the Omaha Beach assault of 1944 that "weight and water—directly or indirectly—were the causes of the greater

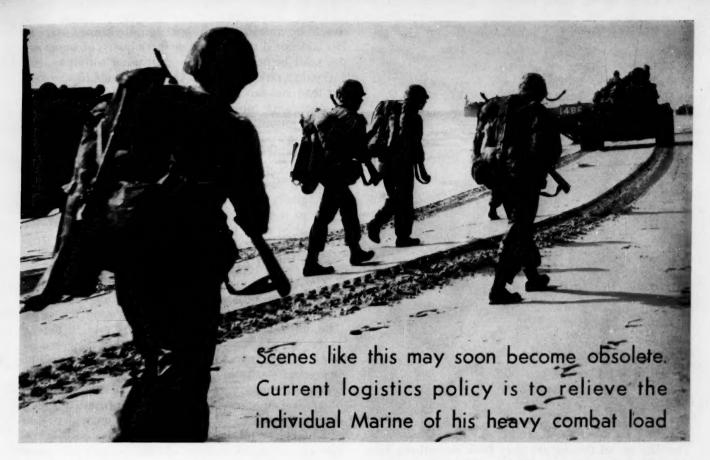
part of our losses at the beach.

"The fundamental error was a simple one. We overestimated the physical strength of men in conditions of combat. This almost cost us the beachhead. Since it is the same kind of mistake that armies and their commanders have been making for centuries, there is every reason to believe it will happen again.

"We do lip service to the principle that the aim in logistics is not simply to support and supply the men on the fire line, but to relieve them of all unnecessary strain

and tension.

"We are reluctant to believe absolutely that 5,000 relatively fresh fighting men will defeat 15,000 worn-out



men in the opposing line any day of the week."

Current Marine Corps logistics policy for future planning states: "the landing force logistic organization and system will be designed to relieve the individual of his burden." In other words, we will no longer expect the combat Marine to carry a heavy load of personal equipment because we fail to have a logistic system that provides for his basic needs—when he requires them.

#### No New Problems

The sight of amphibious assault Marines struggling down cargo nets and stumbling through the surf overloaded with heavy packs, shelter halves, and rations plus ammunition and combat equipment is no longer acceptable. If a man is expected to fight, he must travel light. The pack board and the load it is intended to carry must be relegated to the category of special operations equipment—not maintained as a normal allowance for each man.

Gen S.L.A. Marshall has also said it is conspicuous that what machine power has failed to do right up to the present moment is decrease by a single pound the weight the individual has to carry in war.

In spite of new developments, new materials, and modern doctrine, the personal needs of the individual fighting man haven't changed. Water, food, shelter, rest, clothes and personal hygiene still present the same old problems. Yet fighting men devoting their energies to firepower, mobility and their jobs don't have much time to care for their personal needs. The unit logistic system must provide for them. A Marine's battle effectiveness is often directly proportionate to the amount of energy he expends on his personal welfare and comfort. If he is forced to carry 50 pounds of food, clothing,

and shelter on his back, he has fewer foot-pounds of energy left for fighting and survival.

It is not at all unusual during the course of a campaign to see many of the troops devoting a large part of each day to their personal house-keeping, supply, and maintenance. Cooking, cleaning, laundry, shelter-digging, shaving, and resting become regular chores for the field soldier. Much of this effort is unavoidable—but it is compounded if the individuals have to carry on their backs all the things they require to support this existence. The result is immobility, fatigue, and the ingredients of defeat. The modern combat logistic system must be designed to prevent this weakening of the trained individual's energy.

Well, what are some specific areas of possible improvement? How can the individual's combat load be reduced and at the same time how can we support him with a supply system that meets his basic needs?

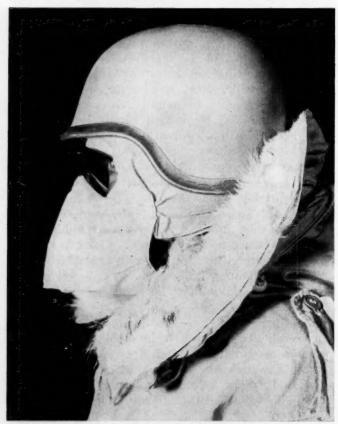
Weapon, ammunition, water, food, clothing, and equipment make up the individual's load in combat. Some items are essential to the man's combat task. In the case of infantry, the transporting of a weapon and ammunition is the individual's primary job.

Reduction in the weight and bulk of weapons and ammunition continues to be a developmental objective but we shouldn't expect large weight improvements over the present items. Most weapons are inherently heavy. The basic load of ammunition carried by the individual should be only the minimum amount required. Extra ammunition, special ammunition items, or resupply should be provided in the unit supply system and normally carried in the basic load of vehicles.

The individual's water load should be confined to one canteen. One quart (or two pounds) of water



The Marine of the future may look something like this. He's carrying an M-14 rifle, is wearing a dual purpose load-carrying and body armor unit now under evalution. Armored footwear probably would be worn only by mine clearance personnel



A lightweight ballistic shell helmet is a Marine Corps objective. This one is adapted for cold weather. Helmets could be equipped with radios

should be enough for a trained and disciplined Marine. His additional need of two or three quarts of water per day must be provided by the unit water supply system.

Combat rations can quickly add pounds to the combat load and can slow down a foot unit. It is common to see infantry units on the move carrying large boxes of field rations under arm or on shoulder. These are the unused portions of rations issued for the last meal being carried forward to the next. Eventually, as the day gets warm and the road steep, the rations are eaten, discarded, and wasted. A trail of cans, paper, and cartons usually follows units that practice this system. There is a similar tendency when men are burdened with one or more full rations in their packs.

#### Lean, Hungry Marine Has Better Chance

The efficient unit has a system wherein each man starts the day with a third of a field ration in his stomach, a third in his pack or pockets for a mid-day snack. The unit carries and provides his third meal at the end of the working day. The individual should never have to carry more than one meal—or one-third ration. This is especially true in landings and fast maneuvers. A lean and hungry man will always have a better chance of survival in battle than will a fat but overloaded and tired trooper. He may be in competition with a lightweight fighter whose ration consists of a sock full of rice or a sack of turnips. A few pounds of canned goodies in the pack are small compensation if the battle is lost.

Ammunition, water, and food are areas in which we can expect only small improvements, however. In equipment and clothing we must take some long overdue strides. Fortunately, efforts have been concentrated on these problems and some improvements are in sight. New, light, and better individual equipment is being developed. There is, nevertheless, much that can still be done to improve our ability to provide the Marine with clothing and equipment when he needs it. He can't enter a campaign with all the things he *might* need on his person—even if they are the latest and best available.

#### The Basic Needs

Some specific items or procedures that are needed to reduce the combat load are:

- (1) A light weight ballistic material helmet with a light weight shell. (The helmet shell is often more valuable as a wash-basin than as protection.) It should be adaptable to forthcoming individual miniature radios.
- (2) Improved load carrying systems are being developed to replace current packs and belts. The Army has adopted one system. The Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center is currently working on another version. Also, recent decisions have been made to adopt an interim system of pistol belt and pouches to carry the new NATO 7.62mm ammunition. Each of these systems has to be made compatible with the armored vest, current versions of which add 12 pounds to the load!
- (3) The armored vest should not become a part of the load carrying system because many ranks and duties

"It is as much the duty of commanders to relieve the Marine of items not needed as to furnish him with essential items"

do not require the vest. Many combat situations do not justify its use. Peacetime drill, training, and guard duty require that individual belts and equipment be separated from the armored vest. The vest should be provided by the combat units to the individuals when needed. At other times they should be carried by the unit in organic transport.

(4) The individual load for the combat Marine on foot should consist basically of belt, canteen, aid pouch, bayonet or knife, entrenching tool (worn on the belt as in most of the world's infantry), poncho (strapped to back of belt), and suspenders (to take the load off the hip bones). A full basic load of ammunition should be carried; armored vest and gas mask as needed.

#### Clothing and Shelter

If the field jacket is worn, a one-third ration and an extra pair of socks can be carried in the pockets. In warm climates these items may be carried in the knapsack or utility pockets. (At best an unsatisfactory solution. Perhaps we need a ration bandoleer.)

(5) Messing requirements will be met by the components of the individual combat ration. Meat cans and covers must be eliminated and replaced by supplies of unit trays, carried by the mess section for use when B-rations are prepared.

(6) Shelter tents, poles, and pins should be carried by the unit and provided when needed. Actually, pins and poles are hardly required by units that dig in. Shelter halves are of questionable value in combat, except in bivouac. All shelter should be unit property, not individual equipment.

(7) Individuals should not carry spare boots into

combat. The supply system should be prepared to replace worn boots by D+14.

(8) One replacement of underwear and utility clothes should be in the individual's pack carried in the unit's baggage or on vehicle. Subsequent clothing needs must be met by the supporting laundry and clothing exchange system. A task force should have a 20% replacement supply of clothing to initiate the clothing exchange system.

(9) Sleeping bags and air mattresses should normally be carried by company, battery, or battalion in organic baggage trailers. In active combat bags for only about 50% of unit strength are needed since half the command should be on watch at all times. One bag and mattress serves two men.

#### Relieve the Marine of Items Not Needed

If the unit supply system is to be truly capable of providing this sort of logistic support to the individual, it is apparent that the combat units need some baggage and equipment vehicles and trailers. It does no good to avoid this requirement under the criteria of helicopter transportability. Helicopters will replace baggage trucks when needed in vertical maneuvers. Normal operations will require ground mobile baggage carriers to provide for the constant needs of the foot Marine. The alternative to having adequate carriers for clothing, equipment, shelter, and baggage, is to put it all on the back of the fighting Marine. This is obviously unacceptable!

It is as much the duty of commanders to relieve the Marine of items *not* needed as it is to furnish him with essential items. Safeguarding and maintaining equipment when not in use, and plans for delivery when the need arises, must be routine in a good supply plan.

New developments in equipment and wider use of lightweight materials for foot Marine equipment will help lighten the "ground pounder's" load. However, command supervision of what he carries to accomplish his task will go further than any other factor in giving him the mobility and stamina he needs for modern battle. The command must have a modern system for supporting the individual's basic needs and relieving his combat load. You rarely see a Communist soldier burdened by anything but his combat essentials. The US fighting man can ill-afford a heavier handicap.

US MC



#### Unhappy Wanderer

ON MANEUVERS WITH THE 9TH MARINES on Iwo Jima in 1957 the following incident happened. At midnight a PFC leading a group of cooks to the rear area to set up a galley was challenged by a sentry. The password for the night being "Happy—Days" the sentry said "Halt who is there?" The grumbling PFC replied friend. The sentry then said "Happy" and waited for the correct answer. He was quite startled when the reply came back "Hell no I'm not."

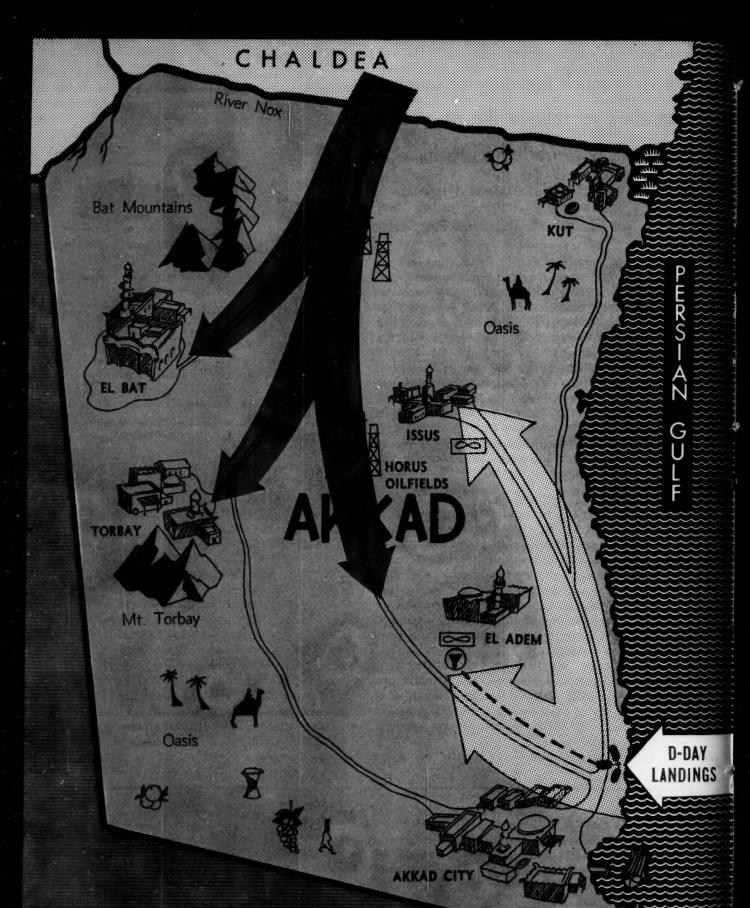
\$15.00 to SSgt Albert T. Oates, Jr.

#### Who's Hiding?

THE PLATOON'S POSITION ON THE MLR had just been visited by members of the Battalion Staff. A PFC asked the platoon sergeant what a "staff" was.

Speaking slowly as he gazed at the departing group, he replied,

"A staff—is a group of officers—which the old man—is trying to hide from the troops."



TRUCIAL STATES

20

# Akkad is a mythical land and Arbela is a fictitious operation. But the author's plan for combining the G-3 and G-4 Sections may be as practical in fact as it turned out to be in fiction

By Maj Michael Spark

# Hab there been no accession to the Persian Getti during June of 1962, Operation Arbela would never have taken place. The logistic concepts and techniques which succeeded in that campaign would remain only theories, untested in battle.

Unfortunately, only combat can prove that a military innovation is worthwhile. Yet the risk of adopting new pleas must be accepted. This is an age of rapidly changing technology. Victory goes to the side whose peacetime thinking best prepares it to employ the new tools of war. In Arbela, it was we who were ready.

As G-1 of the 5th Brigade, Landing Force for the operation, my interest lay in logistics. In this area, by principles laid down by our commander at the very start of planning influenced all our actions throughout the amyoint.

GS

(1) The Brigade G3 and G4 Sections were to be combined and function as a single entity, the 1 serving, in effect as Deputy 3.

(2) All means of movement ashore, save those orgame to combat units, were to be placed under a single officer, the commander of the Logistic Support Group.

(3) Consumption of Class III and V was to be reduced by restricting non-vital movement and prohibiting critain types of fires.

(1) Whenever teasible and desirable, supplies were to move direct from sources outside the beachhead to units within the Brigade. Unnecessary movement of supplies ashore was to be avoided.

(5) Alternate means of delivery would be planned

for each vital commodity

Before discussing just how these principles were applied, a fittle background on Arbela itself is in order.

As you know, the Republic of Chaldea is located on the western side of the Persian Gulf. It is an underdeveloped, virulently nationalistic nation. In the years 1958-62, the Chaldean army was modernized and trained by the Soviets. As its army grew in strength, the Chaldeans looked south to the oil rich Sheikdom of Akkad. That tiny nation, only 100 by 80 indes in size, was and still is an important source of Europe's oil. Chaldea saw in the seizure of Akkad's petroleum a cure to its own economic ills.

Throughout 1961 the Chaldeans attempted without success to subvert the Akkadian government. Farly in June of 1962 their patience exhausted, the Chaldeans struck with a 7,000 man force. Heavily armed with tanks, artiflery, and factical missiles, they quickly captured Akkad's oil fields and few population centers. Western efforts to obtain United Nations action were blocked by a Soviet veto.

Britain and the United States had to move quickly or accept a furt accompt. Our problem was compounded because Chaldea felt secure from mudear attack. We could not destroy the oil fields in Akkad which were vital to our own interests, not could we atom bomb the Chaldeans. The Soviets had promised them weapons for a reply in kind should they be struck first with atomics.

Distance combined with the artiflery and armor of



Logistics Support Group — Service and Transport

the Chaldean invaders made an airborne operation infeasible. The only logical course left open to the West was amphibious assault from the Persian Gulf. On 21 June 1962 the decision for such a joint United Kingdom/United States attack was made. The operation was code-named "Arbela," and D-Day was set for the last two weeks of July. Shortly thereafter, the 5th Marine Expeditional Brigade was activated to serve as Landing Force for the operation.

The requirement for a July D-Day dictated forming the Brigade around the two BLTs then afloat with the 6th and 7th Fleets. Quick reinforcement added a third BLT and the other air and ground units needed for balanced landing force. By the second week in July, necessary shipping with troops embarked was assembled in the Arabian Sea. The amphibious ships included an LPH, LSDs, and LSTs, as well as APAs and AKAs. In support was a carrier task force built around three CVAs and two missile cruisers.

Of the Brigade's principal elements, three were embarked aboard ship. They were:

- The provisional RCT with its attached artillery and tanks.
- A provisional Marine Air Group consisting of two A4D attack squadrons and an F8U fighter squadron.
- A composite Logistic Support Group which included all the Brigade's service and transport units, both air and ground.

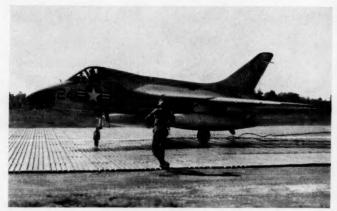
Our fourth major component was Marine In-flight Refueling Transport Squadron 2 (VMGR-2). This squadron staged into Dalmen Air Force Base, 350 miles south of Akkad, during early July. In addition, the United Kingdom contributed a 600-man Commando and 15 Wessex helicopters embarked in Commando Carrier *Albion*. The commando and the helicopters were placed under the operational control of our Brigade.

Planning the employment of these forces reached a peak as D-Day approached. Most of the operation order was prepared by the Brigade's integrated 3-4 Section.

Formerly, the 3 and the 4 planned concurrently, differences being resolved by conference. On points which resisted agreement, the ultimate decisions were made by the commander. Such a policy of consultation and compromise, ignoring the complete interdependence of tactics and logistics, was too slow for today's conditions. It put the 3 and 4 in competition for the means of transport which, in a fluid tactical situation, are the key to the plans of each.

In past years, it was the 4 who had the predominant interest in transport vehicles. Except for the shifting of units between fronts and the transport of heavy equipment, vehicles were used primarily for resupply. Infantrymen, once landed, acquired mobility by using their own feet. Today, however, all elements require transportation and the 3's interest in vehicles equals that of the 4.

To bring a highly motorized enemy to battle by moving on foot is out of the question. We faced such an enemy in Arbela. Our scheme of maneuver depended



The MAG — A4Ds and F8Us operating off SATS

on rapid deployment and re-deployment of both combat and combat-support units.

Helicopters gave us, in many instances, the ability to choose the time and place of engagement. However, this tactical advantage would have ben nullified had we been unable to resupply the troops once the battle was joined. Each of our moves had to be an integrated tactical/logistic package.

All phases of our plan had a dual objective: damage to the enemy and enhancement of our own ability to sustain further operations. To accomplish both purposes simultaneously demanded the best and most economical use of our helicopters and motor vehicles. If we had allowed two separate staff sections to schedule requirements for them, only confusion and indecision would have resulted. Our limited transportation resources would have been caught in a tug of war between a 3 who knew he had to shift troops and a 4 who realized they had to be supplied. Our combined 3-4 produced balanced plans within a single staff section. Their efficient execution was enhanced because we realized battlefield logistics are essentially a matter of movement.

The 5th Brigade had a variety of air and ground means with which to transport men and supplies. All of them were placed under the Logistic Support Group Commander. We could find no virtue in separating the command of our helicopters and ground transport. Their reason for being was the same—to provide mobility. On numerous occasions they were used interchangeably to accomplish similar tasks.

To accomplish movement, the Support Group Commander was assigned:

• Two squadrons of helicopters (one US and one UK).

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• Reinforced companies of Motor Transport and LVTs.

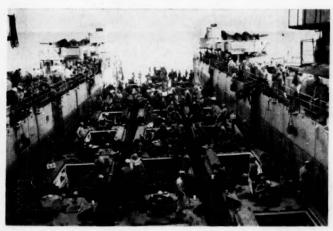
 An Amphibious Assault Bulk Fuel System (for the movement of fuel via pipeline).

In addition the Support Group Commander controlled the logistic missions flown by VMGR-2, the In-flight Refueling Transport Squadron.

Because he controlled all our transportation resources, he was constantly aware of the Brigade's actual movement capability. At any given time, he was able to report whether or not a projected maneuver could be supported. When requirements for movement were placed, he was able to assign the most suitable and available means to fulfill each demand. "Shopping around" between air and ground transportation units was eliminated. Mutual support between helicopters and motor transport was greatly improved.

In a sense, what we did was to apply the principle of unity of command to movement. One commander was given all the tools. Coordinated, timely, and responsive support was the result.

In our campaign, however, good organization of transportation would not have been enough. We had to identify and eliminate every non-critical demand for the movement of supplies. Otherwise we would have had insufficient transport to support our ambitious scheme of maneuver. We had to decide before D-Day what was essential and what was merely "nice to have."



Provisional RCT - had its own tanks and arty

Such decisions were not easy. Often they involved giving up tactics and procedures of proven value. Such was the case with the restrictions imposed on the Brigade's combat aircraft.

From D+5, one attack and our fighter squadrons were based at a SATS set up at El Adem. No attack planes were allowed to patrol "on station." Our troops never saw Marine air circling overhead, waiting for the enemy to appear. Instead, a strict "deck alert" policy was enforced. Only when a definite target was located were the planes permitted to take off. Even our fighters were usually kept in readiness on the ground, increasing our vulnerability to low altitude air attack.

We knew and accepted the disadvantages and risks our policies entailed, largely in order to achieve two objectives. The quantity of jet fuel requiring movement to El Adem was reduced. Secondly, our flight restrictions allowed us to keep larger reserve fuel stocks in the Tactical Airfield Dispensing System at the field.

A hard line was followed in every other area where it was possible to reduce the amount of supplies and equipment requiring transportation. Restrictions were placed on the artillery's expenditures of ammunition. In particular, we forbade harrassing and interdiction fires, as we felt that these fires yielded the least result for the weight of ammunition expended. Additionally, all artillery fires were limited to specific numbers of rounds for each type of target. Our attack aircraft used Bullpup missiles against point targets, one missile doing the job that would have required three to five times the weight in bombs or free rockets. We sent the wounded back aboard ship as fast as possible, saving the food, water and other supplies that would have been required by a hospital ashore. Shower points, mess gear, and most of our tentage were left aboard ship. Every saving achieved meant that much more movement capability available for the tasks that were really critical.

Transportation, rather than supplies per se, was our chief concern. The crux of our problem was to find methods to deliver large tonnages over long distances without overtaxing our movement capabilities. Direct resupply from outside the beachhead straight to consuming units offered part of the solution. Reserves of fuel and ammunition existed at Dalmen Air Base, 350 miles to the south. Adequate supplies of all classes lay in the amphibious shipping. Our task was to get them to the user, or, alternatively, to get the user to the supplies. In dealing with the jet fuel problem we used both approaches.

Our combat aviation operated from two locations. One attack squadron remained aboard the carrier and flew those deep support missions most demanding of fuel. The other squadrons, based at El Adem, depended mainly on our bulk fuel system. The system's tank farm was set up near the beach and filled via an underwater hose connected to a tanker offshore. From the tank farm a pipeline was run to the Tactical Airfield Dispensing System at El Adem. Air to air refueling provided a supplementary means of supply independent of the bulk fuel system.

Two schedules of in-flight refueling were established. Outbound, heavily loaded for strikes, land-based planes were fueled by carrier-based A4D "buddy" tankers. As they returned, bombless and fuel-hungry, a second re-



Maj Spark came into the Corps via Dartmouth College and the V-12 Program. He was wounded in action while serving with the 5th Marines in Korea in 1951 and since then he has been in and out of the FMF. His alternate tours were spent as I&I with the 11th Rifle Co at Freeport, N.Y. and as a student at the Naval

War College. He was with the Staff of Phib Group III, and then served as S-3 of the 9th Marines before going to his present assignment as ExecO of the Marine Corps Institute.

fueling was offered by the GV-1 Hercules of VMGR-2. These procedures did more than save fuel. They allowed land-based planes to take off with heavier bomb loads and saved several planes from ditching due to fuel exhaustion on return.

Next to the SATS-based combat aircraft, helicopters were our biggest consumers of fuel. Our problem in supplying them, in fact, was even more complicated. We had only 20 miles of flexible pipeline in the Bulk Fuel System. This was just enough to reach from the tank farm near the beach to the SATS field at El Adem. The helicopters, operating over the length and breadth of Akkad, had to be resupplied over much longer distances by less efficient means of moving fuel. In their case, too, direct resupply from outside the beachhead played a major part in maintaining efficient operations.

Initially, of course, the helicopters operated from our LPH and the Commando Carrier. By D+3, the Brigade's attack had progressed to the point where it was desirable to base them ashore. Landing areas were prepared just north of Akkad City. Nearby, the Navy beached an LST rigged as a gasoline tanker. Our helicopters fueled one at a time on the deck of this ship, lifted off, and landed at their parking areas. The LST itself was resupplied by a floating hose from a tanker offshore.

As the focus of our operations shifted to the north and west, the usefulness of a refueling site near Akkad City progressively diminished. The LST was then shifted northward along the coast, beaching when conditions permitted. In this manner, it was able to continue to serve as a refueling station for those helicopters near the coast.

For operations too far inland to use the LST, some AVGAS was furnished by VMGR-12. Flying from Dalmen, Hercules transport tankers air-dropped packaged fuel to inland helicopter sites when other means could not do the job in time.

They played an even more significant role after we seized the old civilian air strip at Issus. The capture of this field gave us a centrally located distribution point for air landed supplies. Not requiring complicated SATS gear, the Hercules were able to land on the 4,000-foot grass strip with relative ease. Each flight brought in a load of over 10 tons. Air landed fuel was vital for our helicopters. Some received it directly at the field itself. For others it was trucked over distances that were on the average shorter than the route to the beach support area.

#### Direct Resupply Vital

Of course, air landed supplies were also used by our ground elements. In the case of these forces, however, direct resupply from the ships was of more importance. Ten of our LVTPs were fitted with fuel pods after D-Day. These tractors filled up from LCUs and LSTs spotted along the coast. They then drove straight inland to where our other vehicles were located, fueled them and returned for another trip. This procedure was risky and somewhat limited in application, but it helped with our most pressing logistic problem—getting sufficient fuel to our dispersed units.

Helicopters were a more flexible tool for direct de-

livery to our ground elements. Most of the Navy ships had helicopter platforms. All that did carried palletized loads of fuel, ammunition, and water. These pallets were prepared for transport helicopters and in 250-pound loads for the smaller type. Whenever a light helicopter brought a casualty out to a ship, it returned to the beach with a 250-pound load. These "bonus" cargos were a small but significant part of our resupply efforts.

Much greater tonnages were carried directly from ships to the consumers as a regular part of our unit distribution plan. For this, our HUS and Wessex helicopters were the delivery vehicles.

All resupply requests went to the Logistic Support Group. Here they were assigned a priority and the availability of the necessary transport was determined. At the same time, the requesting unit's location was compared to that of our own dumps and of the supply ships. On many occasions, the need was urgent, helicopters were available, and a ship was the nearest source. When these three conditions existed, supplies were lifted straight to the unit from aboard the carrying ship.

#### Pipeline Blown by Guerrillas

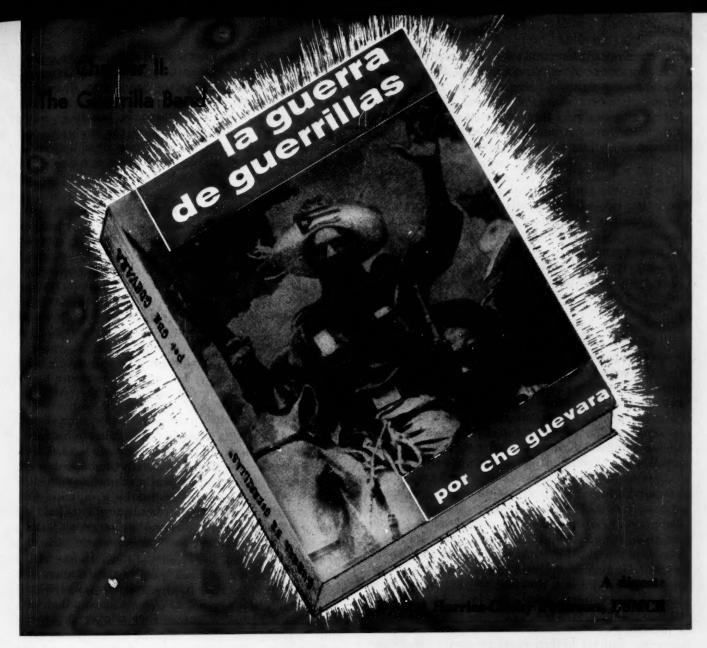
Considered together, our various direct resupply procedures proved important to the success of Operation Arbela. They saved time. They permitted us to reduce stock levels within our dumps. They materially reduced the shifting of supplies within the beachhead and consequently freed transport for other purposes. Perhaps most important, they allowed us to establish the alternate delivery plans we had to have for vitally needed supplies. Direct resupply assured us of several sources, while our spectrum of carrying vehicles gave us a number of different delivery methods.

For example, on two occasions our pipeline to El Adem was blown by guerrillas. Only our carefully planned air-to-air refueling kept our planes flying until the line was repaired.

Flexibility was equally important in the support of our helicopter and ground units. Sometimes their supplies originated in our own dumps, sometimes from aboard ship. At other times they were flown in from Dalmen. Movement forward was accomplished by transport aircraft, helicopter, LVT, or truck as the situation demanded. Even our A4Ds occasionally airdropped 500-pound supply containers to isolated units. Carefully planned, widely differing methods of delivery assured our combat units an uninterrupted flow of supplies. Without such adequate support even the bravest and the best will fail.

Successful logistic support today revolves around one thing—movement. On the modern battlefield the words *logistics* and *movement* are almost synonymous. A realistic division between the 3 and the 4 sections on Landing Force staffs no longer exists.

Concentration of all the means of movement under one commander assures their most effective employment. Our modern air and ground vehicles give us the capability to plan a variety of quick, direct resupply movements. The number of these vehicles will always be limited. They must not be dissipated in the support of non-essential activities.



Here's part II of a three-part translation and digest of erstwhile Cuban Rebel
Maj Che Guevara's handbook on guerrilla war. Sections of Maj Peterson's digest
will be included in an uncondensed, book-length translation to be published
next fall by Frederick A. Praeger, N.Y., under the title "Guerrilla Warfare"

We said the guerrilla is a crusader for the people's freedom who, after exhausting peaceful means, resorts to armed rebellion. He aims directly at destroying an unjust social order and indirectly at replacing it with something new. We've emphasized how conditions in the economically underdeveloped countries of the world, particularly the Americas, favor beginning the fight in rural areas and aiming at changing the ownership of farm lands. Hence, the guerrilla makes "agrarian reform" his banner.

To attain the stature of a true crusader, he displays impeccable moral conduct and strict self-control. At first he goes easy on social reform, acting as a big brother to the poor farmer in matters of technology, economics, morals, and culture. He doesn't steal; if he can't pay, he leaves IOU's. He bothers the rich as little as possible.

Then, little by little, the issues sharpen, people are forced to take sides, and conflict breaks out. At this

point the guerrilla emerges as the people's standardbearer, justly punishing any betrayal of the cause, taking from the rich, and giving to the poor. If the former owner wants payment, he gives him bonds. These "bonds of hope" bind old and new owner to a common hope for the success of the cause. Whenever there's a particularly juicy plum to be handed out, he tries to set it up as a people's collective, if the popular mentality is ready for this.

The individual guerrilla warrior must have the right physical, mental and moral attributes to do his job. He should come from the area in which he'll fight. Tuis will give him personal contacts, terrain knowledge, local acclimatization, and a sense of fighting for his own area.

Working mostly at night, the guerrilla first finds concealment. When ready, he comes out via a safe route to strike the enemy by surprise, destroying, killing, and sowing panic. But the guerrilla spares defenseless ones, leaves enemy dead alone, and aids those enemy wounded whose previous conduct doesn't warrant death. Unless he has an impregnable hideout the guerrilla doesn't take prisoners because, if they escaped, they could tip off the enemy to the location of the band's lair. Except for the worst enemy criminals, the guerrilla disarms and harangues his prisoners, then lets them go.

#### Combat a Welcome Relief

The guerrilla must constantly guard against encirclement. It's not only physically disastrous, but makes other guerrillas skeptical of causalty-free, hit-and-run operations. A guerrilla never abandons a wounded buddy to enemy mercy. Cost what it may, guerrilla wounded are carried off to a safe spot.

The guerrilla is physically tough and capable of enduring extremes, not only in deprivation of food, water, clothing, and shelter, but also in bearing sickness and

wounds without medical care.

What is the best age for a guerrilla? It depends on a person's background. Generally 16 to 40 is satisfactory when the band lacks a fixed base, but 25 to 35 is preferred. As a rule, country folk make the best guerrillas but no one is excluded who can measure up.

Men so dedicated must have an ideal: one that's plain and simple and worth dying for. The right to have his own land and to enjoy fair social treatment motivates farm laborers. For industrial workers, it's having a job, a decent wage, and social justice. For students and professional workers, the ideal is more abstract: freedom.

Living conditions in the field are rough. The guerrilla normally is on the march, eating when he can. Sometimes it's a fabulous feast; other times it's two or three days of starvation without letting up on his regular tasks. He goes on and on, hunting and being hunted, suffering cold and hot, sweating and drying out without time for personal cleanliness. In Cuba, it literally was a stinking life. Even individual hammocks could be identified by their smell. Security is paramount: no footprints, quickly broken encampments, 10 to 20 percent of the personnel awake and on watch while the others sleep, etc.

Combat comes as welcomed relief from this drudgery and leaves the band with freshened spirits. It begins at the right moment, upon discovering an enemy encampment sufficiently weak to be wiped out, or upon entry of a hostile column into guerrilla territory. Each case

is different.

Even though surrounded, a well dug in enemy with powerful weapons is poor prey. So the guerrillas make their main effort against rescue columns. Busy moving, ignorant of the terrain, apprehensive of everything, and without natural defensive protection, a rescue column is easy prey. It is surprise attacked at two or three points, sliced in pieces, and-if not completely annihilated-left without hope of catching the withdrawing

If very greatly outnumbered by the enemy column, guerrillas concentrate on the enemy's leading elements. Even if no important skirmishes are won, men in the main body again and again see their buddies up front come back on stretchers. This weakens enemy morale and makes it difficult to man the point.

The ease with which the guerrilla carries out his tasks

and adjusts to his environment depends upon his equipment. For us in Cuba, essential gear included hammock, nylon rain cloth, blanket, jacket, pants, shirt, shoes, canvas back-pack, and food such as butter or oil, canned goods, preserved fish, condensed or powdered milk, sugar, and salt. The hammock was the key to a good night's sleep. String it between two trees under the nylon rain cloth, which can be draped over a single line between the same trees and held out by four corner lines to the earth.

Non-essentials included: mess plate, spoon, all-purpose hunting knife, rifle oil, cleaning rod and patches, a good cartridge belt that won't lose ammo, canteen. medical kit, tobacco, matches, and soap. Also useful were: compass, extra nylon rain cloth, change of clothes. pants, underwear, towel, toothbrush and paste, reading books (biographies of heroes, history, and economic geography), machete, bottle of gasoline or piece of resinous wood to ignite damp firewood, notebook, pen or pencil, piece of rope, and sewing kit.

The guerrilla who carries this gear will have a solid house on his back, heavy but sufficient to assure him a comfortable life during the hard toil of the campaign.

#### Guerrilla Organization

Don't fix guerrilla organization. Tailor it to needs. In Cuba, our basic unit was the squad, headed by a lieutenant with 8 to 12 men. Usually four squads made up a platoon and four platoons a column. We had 30 to 40 men in a platoon, headed by a captain. Our column had 100 to 150 men, headed by a major. We never called anyone a corporal or sergeant because these were ranks held by the former dictator.

Now let's discuss command policies in some of the more common areas. Food was distributed share and share alike; clothing, by need, seniority, and individual merit; candy and tobacco, as a common minimum plus extras for hardship assignments. The work of carrying unit supplies was shared equally if all troops were armed. Otherwise, the unarmed usually were organized as porters. Encampments were made on high ground dominating a wide area by day and hard-to-reach by night. Defenses were constantly improved and, if the stay was for more than a few days, dug-outs with overhead protection against mortar fire were constructed. Camp discipline was controlled by a special committee chosen from the most meritorious revolutionaries.

On the march, keep strict silence. Transmit orders by arm and hand signals or pass in whispers. Have leading elements precede the main body by 100 to 200 meters. Scout out flanks and have rear elements erase signs of passage. Strictly adhere to march order.

Before launching an attack, drop packs and make a reliable reconnaissance. If the attack is made against a fortified position only to lure in reinforcements to be ambushed, the commander must be quickly and constantly informed of all developments to avoid counterencirclement. At night, with enough courage, you probably could assault and wipe out the same position without too much risk.

In the encirclement, dig in every time you squeeze toward the enemy; try to force him to break ranks and flee. A Molotov cocktail (gasoline filled Coke bottle) is a great help. If beyond arm's throw, use an "M-16." This is what we called a special contraption we rigged up from a shotgun, a cartridge with long wooden rod substituted for projectile, and the cocktail fastened on the forward end of the rod. Using a simple bipod of two sticks, we attained surprising accuracy and effectiveness up to 100 meters.

Being constantly on the go creates strong bonds of both brotherhood and rivalry. Keep the rivalry healthy by explaining guerrilla social aims and personal obligations. Promote bravery, ability, and personal sacrifice.

Local civilian residents are easily impressed. To stay on their good side, guerrilla leaders provide indoctrination and the troops behave themselves with care.

Guerrilla discipline, combat ability, and morale is put to its greatest test when encircled by the enemy. Don't panic. Instead dig in, duck from enemy assaults, and await your natural savior: the night. Before darkness, pick out the best escape route. At nightfall, move out with stealth and silence. It will be exceedingly difficult for the enemy to stop you.

#### Combat

The climax of guerrilla life, combat, begins in irregular terrain when an enemy column penetrates. It isn't hard to ambush the leading elements and make off with their arms, ammo, and gear while the main body is momentarily held at bay. If your positions are strong enough, you can encircle the whole column. Be sure to have a well dug in force against the enemy's front, then hit him hard from the rear. If the location chosen is a natural defile, it should be easy to trap and cut to pieces an enemy force 8 to 10 times larger than your own. If neither of these is feasible, try the "minuet." You won't capture any supplies this way, but with minimum personal risk and ammo expenditure you can severely weaken the enmy for a later kill.

To hit a regular convoy or position, go after an advance post at night by surprise, then exploit your success for all it's worth. Guard escape routes and ambush reinforcements.

The enemy probably has artillery, mortars, aircraft, and tanks. But artillery or mortar fire is most effective against those packed inside the encirclement, not those moving around outside, especially if they have fox holes to duck into. Even with high explosive and napalm bombs, aircraft aren't a serious threat because the guerrillas will be small, scattered targets dug-in close to the enemy. In irregular terrain, tanks will be too roadbound to be dangerous. Get them with mines and carefully concealed tank traps.

When in a defensive or blocking position, use surprise to deceive the enemy as to the location of your defensive lines and the time he'll first be hit by your fires. Try to keep local residents from fleeing and revealing your defenses to the enemy. If you can't succeed in this and are badly cornered, destroy everything to withhold intelligence from the enemy.

In guerrilla warfare, except for moments of combat, there's no real concept of "lines" but rather a fluid noman's land, penetrated by the enemy during the day and the guerrilla at night. Through this zone must move guerrilla sustenance, intelligence, and new recruits. Therefore, befriend the local residents. Use those men

for whom you don't have arms to spy on the enemy, sabotage his installations, set up messenger relays, etc. But watch out should the enemy gradually advance into the zone. The male residents may flee to the guerrilla side only to become victimized later by enemy retaliations against property and families left behind. Give them the maximum friendly support, despite the shortage of food and other difficulties certain to be encountered. Make the enemy reveal himself as the true, hated criminal.

Guerrillas seldom can spare any forces to constitute a reserve. Yet a reserve will be needed in desperate, unforeseen situations. One way to prepare for this need is to compose an elite platoon given special privileges. Call it "The Joker" or "Suicide Platoon." Forge its reputation for heroism by committing it to the most difficult combat situations.

#### **Overall Pattern**

Let's generalize from Cuban experience and review the beginning, development, and end of a guerrilla war.

At first there's a partially armed band which takes refuge in some remote, hard-to-reach spot. It wins a lucky blow against the authorities and joins a few more discontent farmers, young idealists, etc. It reconnoiters inhabited areas, contacts residents, and conducts light hit-and-run attacks. As new recruits swell the band, it takes on an enemy column and destroys its leading elements.

Next, the band sets up semi-permanent encampments, establishes service echelons, and adopts the characteristics of a government in miniature. Laws are decreed, a court set up to administer justice, and ideological indoctrination intensified. An enemy attack is beaten off, more arms captured, and more guerrillas armed. When the band's radius of action no longer increases in proportion to the increase in manpower, elements are detached to form a new band operating in a new area.

#### **Expanded Movement**

The same work goes on, profiting from experience and increased guerrilla permeation of the entire region. Meanwhile, the nucleus grows with fresh support from even wider areas. Officers learn new methods to develop the war and enhance their command ability through bigger responsibilities. Still more detachments strike out for new areas.

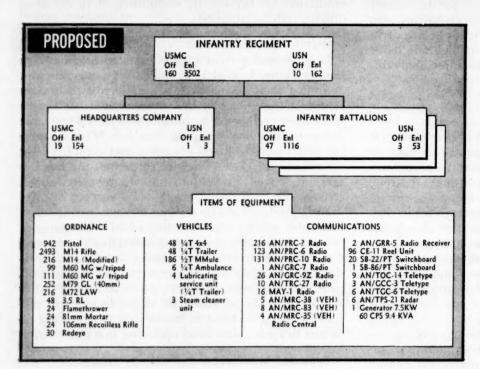
Saboteurs infest the enemy-held open country, cutting roads and bridges, emplacing mines, and seeding unrest. Popular support rallies to the cause as guerrilla warfare nears the cities. Meanwhile, guerrilla combat forces capture heavier arms and begin positional warfare.

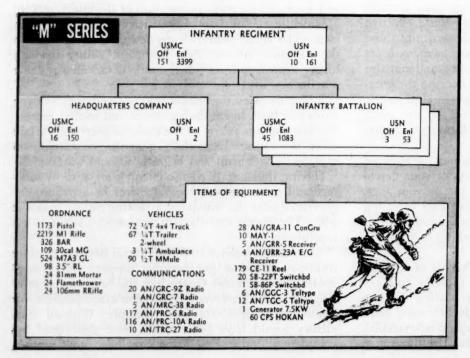
Having thus paralyzed the enemy's logistics by sabotage and exhausted his combat forces by attrition, the guerrillas seize the initiative, attacking on all fronts at will. The enemy can stand it no longer. What is left capitulates.

Revolutions similar to Cuba's could happen in other countries if you've got popular support and a good leader. For us, Fidel Castro had the best attributes of a fighter and a statesman. His vision made possible our landing, our fight, and our triumph. Without him, victory would have been much more costly and less complete.

(To be concluded next month)

# Proposed Organization and Major Equipment —





#### **INFANTRY REGIMENT**

MISSION—To locate, close with, and destroy enemy by fire and maneuver or to repel his assault by fire and close combat.

COMMAND AND STAFF—Staff is capable of supporting an alternate CP during displacement. Support fires are coordinated under staff cognizance of S-3. Liaison personnel provide advice in fire support coordination.

COMMUNICATIONS — Organic communications permit independent operations. Regiment establishes radio relay terminals at battalion CP to provide multi-channel voice, teletype communications; higher headquarters establish terminals at regimental CP.

INTELLIGENCE—Directs collection of subordinate/supporting units, forwards information to higher echelons, disseminates finished intelligence.

FIREPOWER—No fire support element at regimental level. A D/S artillery battalion and a tank company normally support regiment.

MOBILITY—Basic means of ground mobility is by foot, supplemented mainly by organic Mechanical Mules for transporting weapons, limited ammunition, electronics gear, other supplies. Vehicles are helicopter transportable, compatible with LVT, trucks, fixed wing aircraft, ships.

MEDICAL—Medical section supports headquarters company, provides technical supervision and coordination of all medical activity within the regiment.

**TRANSPORTATION** — Minimum vehicles to support combat operations. Helicopter is available to regimental commander on daily basis for command, liaison and observation.

ADMINISTRATION — Regiment monitors flow of legal, fiscal, personnel, supply and maintenance transactions from subordinate elements to division.

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT—A year ago CMC prescribed a test and evaluation program (Troop Tests) to find out how the Marine Corps should go about its business during mid-range period 1962-68. Purpose was a reshaping of combat and combat service units to best fit new weapons and concepts. LtGen E. W. Snedeker, Coordinator, Marine Corps Landing Force Development Activities, was assigned responsibility for developing specific test programs and coordinating field tests by selected FMF units. Phase I of Troop Test Program (Combat Unit Evaluation) is over. Results are in and have been evaluated by MCLFDC. Reproduced here (pp 44-49) are MCLFDC recommendations for six combat units of a Marine Division: Infantry Regiment, Tank Battalion, Amphibian Tractor Battalion, Engineer Battalion, Direct Support Artillery Battalion and General Support Artillery Battalion. Other combat units as proposed by MCLFDC will follow as space permits. So you can compare proposed FMF units with present "M" Series organization we're printing block T/O and major items of equipment of both. These are recommendations; HQMC has made no decision yet.

# TANK BATTALION CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT

Normal employment is to place one tank company in direct support of an infantry regiment. Fourth company is employed as division reserve. Battalion can also be used in mass in both offense and defense.

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MISSION—To provide combat support for the division via mobility, firepower and shock power to close with and destroy enemy forces, fortifications and material.

COMMAND AND STAFF — Staff is capable of effective control of battalion when operating as a battalion and gives required support to companies in direct support or attached status; can operate alternate CP during displacement.

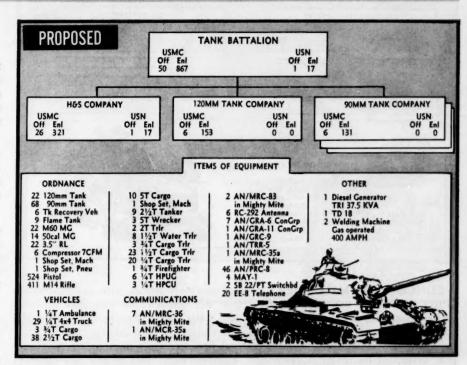
COMMUNICATIONS—Reliable contact links between all levels of command and to higher headquarters. Primary method of communications to subordinate units (down to tank) is by voice radio; to higher units by voice radio, CW, teletype and radio relay (when furnished by higher headquarters). Alternate communications via messenger (helicopter, vehicle, foot), wire and visual.

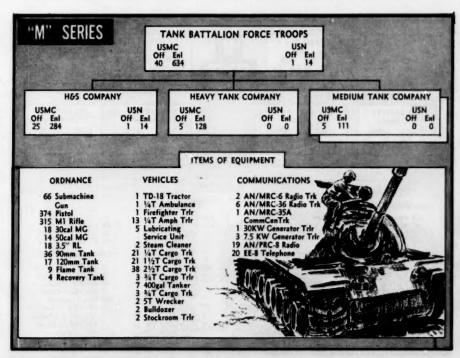
INTELLIGENCE — Provides surveillance, reconnaissance and target acquisition in line with fire and maneuver capabilities of battalion; collates intelligence information obtained as integral by-product of normal operations.

FIREPOWER — Besides 90 tanks (90mm and 120mm), organic battalion firepower consists of 9 flame tanks, for support of rifle companies; has organic light infantry weapons for security purposes.

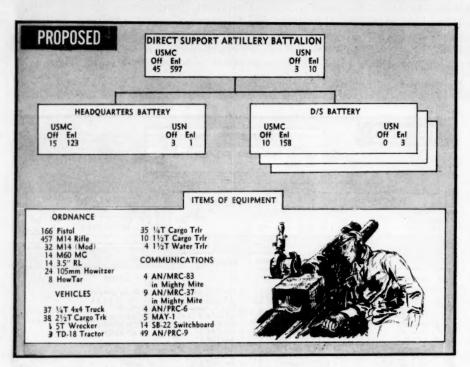
MOBILITY—Ground mobility provided by the tank; MT platoon of H&S Co provides wheeled vehicles to augment small, GP vehicles.

**ADMINISTRATION** — Simplified self-administration within battalion command group.

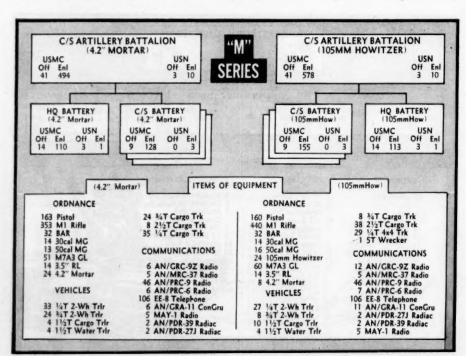




# FMF 1965



CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT—By close relationship with supported infantry, battalion provides rapidly close fire support to engaged infantry units. Batteries normally employed one with each infantry battalion; platoon organization permits further capability in organizing special task groupments. Battalion exercises tactical fire direction in maneuvering support required by infantry regiment. Conventional and atomic fire support as required is obtained from attached or reinforcing units provided by higher HQ. Platoons with minor augmentation can operate independently.



## DIRECT SUPPORT ARTILLERY BATTALION

MISSION—To provide artillery support to units of a division; to direct/ coordinate tactical operations of subordinate batteries.

#### COMMAND AND CONTROL

COMMAND AND STAFF—Staff provides functions identified as personnel, intelligence, operations, and logistics, organized to permit required command and control over battalion and units attached to it. Liaison section, organic to battalion HQ and each firing battery, effects artillery representation at infantry regiment and battalion fire support coordination centers.

**COMMUNICATIONS** — Capable of entering radio nets of artillery regiment, supplemented by wire when feasible. Voice radio between all levels of command to platoon level.

INTELLIGENCE—Primary source of target acquisition and information is FO section in each firing battery. Each section has four FO teams which operate with elements of supported infantry battalion. Operational intelligence section is integral to battalion fire directional center, provides rapid coordination on targets.

FIRE DIRECTION — Decentralized technical fire control provided each battalion; FDC at battery/platoon level. Operations platoon of Bn Hq contains fire direction section to set up FDC for firing batteries when massing fire of battalion.

#### **FIREPOWER**

Battalion firepower includes capabilities for direct, normal and high angle fire at a minimum range of 100 meters direct fire, 1,600 meters high angle fire, and a maximum range of 11,200 meters. Besides 105 mm howitzers in firing batteries, battalion has eight HowTars w/prime mover with which all batteries will be dual-trained. These are available for VTOL operations, provide fire support at a minimum range of 800 meters, maximum range of 5400 meters. Infantry weapons are provided each battery for area defense, including antitank defense.

#### MOBILITY

All towed weapons, with prime movers and support vehicles to permit displacement of battalion in one echelon.

#### LOGISTICS

Unit distribution of supplies (less Cl V). Howitzer batteries carry basic allowance of ammunition; other logistic functions provided at battalion level.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT ARTILLERY BATTALION

MISSION—To provide general artillery support to division, and to reinforce fires of other artillery units. To direct and coordinate tactical operations of subordinate batteries.

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#### COMMAND AND CONTROL

command and staff—Staff provides functions identified as personnel, intelligence, operations and logistics, organized to permit required command and control over battalion and units attached to it; can operate alternate CP during displacement.

communications — Battalion will employ high frequency (SSB) command/fire direction net in control of subordinate batteries; can enter radio nets of units it is reinforcing or supporting (as required).

INTELLIGENCE — Limited target acquisition capability. Target information sources are external: AOs, FOs of reinforced D/S artillery units, intelligence channels (aerial photos, etc.) and regimental FDC. Operational intelligence section provides close and rapid coordination of targets received via intelligence channels.

FIRE DIRECTION — Decentralized technical fire control throughout battallion (may revert to centralized fire control in special circumstances). Bn Hq has fire direction section to establish FDC.

#### **FIREPOWER**

Conventional munition capability; can mass two or more batteries on target. Firepower includes capabilities for direct, normal and high angle fire at minimum range of 100 meters direct fire, 2900 meters high angle fire, maximum range of 14,800 meters.

#### MOBILITY

Same as Direct Support Battalion.

#### LOGISTICS

Centralized logistics functions under battalion S-4; MT and ordnance maintenance technicians organic to batteries. Communications platoon of HQ Btry provides battalion communications maintenance.

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

Same as Tank Battalion.

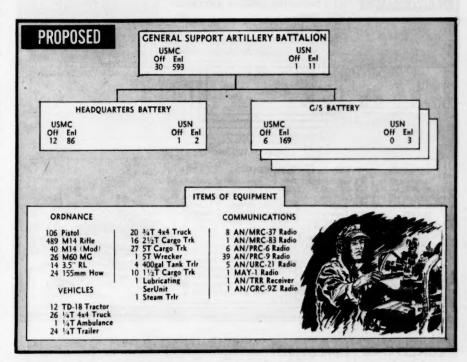
#### MAINTENANCE

Same as Amphibian Tractor Battalion,

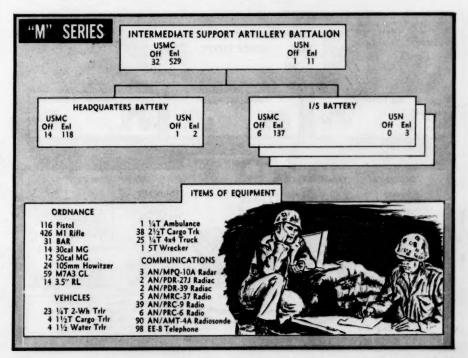
#### MEDICAL

Same as Amphibian Tractor Battalion,

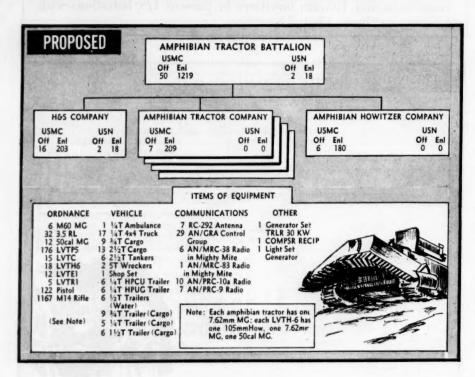
HIGH POINTS OF PROPOSALS—Recommended structure of D/S artillery results in increased range by replacing 4.2" mortars with 105mm howitzers in the one battalion now equipped with mortars. Each D/S battalion has eight HowTars as alternate weapons; firing batteries will be dual-trained in 105mm howitzer and HowTar. Moving counter mortar radar sections from G/S battalions to regimental control will have some impact on HqBtry, Artillery Regiment. Added firepower for G/S battalions comes from replacing 105mm howitzers in present I/S battalions with 155mm howitzers (towed).



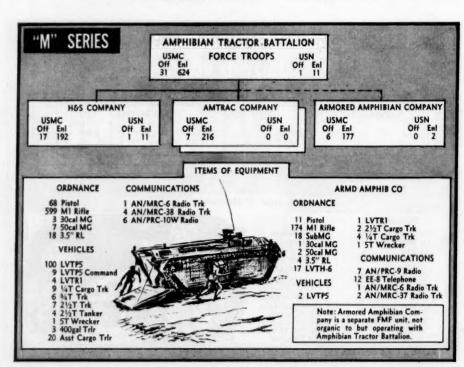
CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT—Battalion operates within artillery regiment by providing G/S artillery fires for division. Platoons/batteries can be assigned task groupments. Battalion neutralizes or destroys targets assigned by higher echelon and/or fires missions requested by reinforced D/S artillery unit. Platoons are capable of semi-independent employment. Batteries can operate independently without augmentation.



# FMF 1965



CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT—Amphibian Tractor Battalion is employed to land, transport inland and support assault units of four BLTs, less D/S artillery (or three BLT w/ D/S arty) AmHowCo provides direct fire support for surface landing of one MEF, subsequently providing field artillery fires in support of operations ashore. Mine clearing platoon provides engineer type amphibian vehicles (LVTE1) for employment by combat engineers in clearing landing beaches and for inland operations.



#### AMPHIBIAN TRACTOR BATTALION

MISSION—To land, transport inland and support logistically troops and artillery; to provide close fire support with amphibian howitzers, mine clearing vehicles for use by combat engineers in amphibious operations.

#### COMMAND AND CONTROL

COMMAND AND STAFF—Capable of exercising control of battalion when operating as a battalion and give required support to companies operating in direct support or attached status. Capable of supporting alternate CP during displacement.

COMMUNICATIONS—Reliable contact links between all levels of command, and to higher headquarters. Primary method of communications to subordinate units (down to amphibian tractor) is by voice radio; to higher units by voice radio, CW, teletype, and radio relay (when furnished by higher headquarters).

INTELLIGENCE—Organized so that information collected by subordinate units as an integral by-product of normal operations is translated rapidly and informally into intelligence. Capable of limited intelligence processing.

#### **FIREPOWER**

18 amphibian howitzers. (see Note, in proposed T/O left)

Light infantry weapons are organic to battalion and company headquarters.

#### MOBILITY

Basic means of mobility provided by amphibian tractor and howitzer capable of operating on land and water; wheeled vehicles are organic to companies.

#### LOGISTICS

Compatible with mobility, combat power of battalion. AmTracCo and AmHowCo carry basic load, handle internal distribution of supplies, perform organizational maintenance. Other logistics functions provided by units of H&S Co.

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

Same as Tank Battalion.

#### MAINTENANCE

1st Echelon maintenance of all materiel authorized battalion; 2d Echelon maintenance of MT, Ordnance (less fire control), electronics, and engineer materiel.

#### MEDICAL

Provides first aid, prepares for evacuation casualties needing hospitalization; field dispensary for treatment of minor illness and injuries.

#### **ENGINEER BATTALION**

MISSION—To render close combat engineer support of a pioneer nature and general engineer support to meet those essential requirements of the division in combat.

#### COMMAND AND CONTROL

COMMAND AND STAFF — Staff is organized to permit command and control over battalion and additional engineer type reinforcing elements.

**COMMUNICATIONS** — Capable of providing reliable communications between all echelons of command.

INTELLIGENCE—Requirements are met by collection efforts of subordinate units, support from external agencies, and via battalion S-2. EngBn S-2 provides only engineer intelligence officer in the division and must conduct that portion of intelligence effort.

#### **FIREPOWER**

Individual weapons capable of delivering semi-automatic and automatic point fire; machine guns and 3.5" RL in each company for local protection.

#### MOBILITY

Engineer companies are VTOL transportable, have organic small generalpurpose vehicles. Adequate ground mobility (command, medical, and logistic support vehicles, including heavy trucks) is organic to battalion.

#### LOGISTICS

Capable of potable water production to support the division and to provide electrical utilities to division CP. Provides construction support of logistic functions when not committed to tactical missions.

#### SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS

- Engineer reconnaissance within division zone of action or defense sector.
- Responsible for routes of communication, roads, trails, bridges, ferries.
- Construct and improve helicopter
   LZ, landing fields for VMO aircraft.
- Provide potable drinking water.
- Help install AAFS.
- Construct and position obstacles, supervise emplacement/clearance of minefields and boobytraps.

#### MEDICAL

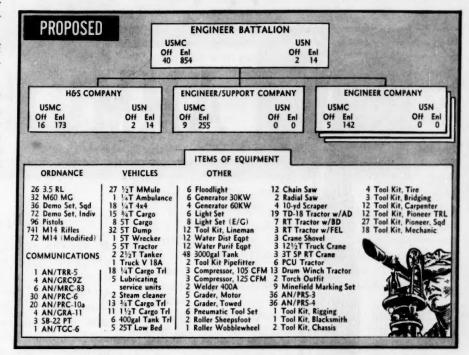
Medical platoon is decentralized as necessary to meet needs of tactical deployed elements.

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

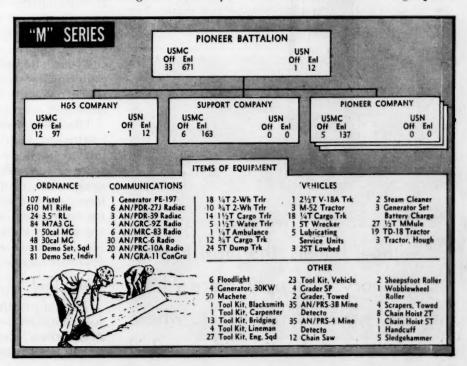
Administrative responsibilities discharged via small company Hq sections and H&S Co S-1 adjutant section. HIGH POINT OF PROPOSALS—Basic change in Engineer battalion is including general support capability, power supply for division CPs, and water supply for division. Change of unit description (Engineer vs Pioneer) represents more precise description of unit capabilities.

Making AmTracBn organic to division permits landing at same time assault elements of three BLTs w/direct support artillery;

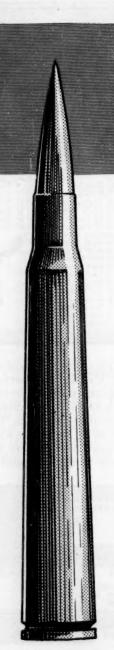
or four BLTs, less D/S artillery.



CONCEPT OF EMPLOYMENT—Furnishes support of tactical and logistical nature. Engineer companies are basically VTOL transportable, provide direct combat support to infantry task groupments. Division combat operations will normally require EngCo to be attached to or in direct support of infantry task groupments. Conditions permitting, however, EngCo revert to parent unit control in order to contribute to battalion's general engineer support effort. General engineer support for division is performed under centralized EngBn control by elements of H&S Co and EngSup Co.



# Combat Supply Class V:



# AMMUNITION

#### By G-4 Staff, HQMC

WE CAN VISUALIZE POSSIBLE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN which fuel supplies are low. We could fight for a few days with little or no food. We have fought with shortages of Class II and IV supplies. It's hard, though, to contemplate a war without ammunition, Class V, the most important category of supply.

The mission of combat units is to defeat the enemy by means of firepower or expended ammunition. Class V supplies have a direct influence on all tactical operations and are controlled through command channels by the responsible combat commanders.

Although over 50% of the weight and bulk of a ground landing force's supplies will be in Class III, fuels, most of the remaining weight will be in Class V, ammunition. There are current developments directed at reducing the weight of ammunition by improved packaging. Even so, the great variety of ammunition, including new types entering the system, will keep the Class V supply system as complex, heavy, and as difficult to handle and move as it has been in the past. The problem now is to develop a Class V supply system which will provide an adequate, mobile, efficient and responsive source for our modern firepower.

The effectiveness of the Marine Corps' amphibious combat supply system of Class V ammunition is measured by its ability to place required amounts and proper types of serviceable ammunition in the hands of the using troops. All hands must understand the fundamentals of the system if it is to operate efficiently. By the same token the Marine Corps' logistic policies and system of ammunition distribution and control must be simple, flexible, efficient, and compatible with jointly approved logistic doctrine for all US services.

#### Basic Load

The basis of the modern ammunition supply system is the Basic Allowance of Ammunition, or, as the US Army calls it, the Basic Load.

The Basic Allowance of Ammunition, BA-V in Ma-

Marines can fight without beans but not without bullets, the most important category of supply. Here's how ammo of various types gets to where it's needed—at the time it's needed 50



Weight-wise, only fuel tops ammo as a supply item

rine Corps usage, is a specific quantity of ammunition per weapon to effect an initial distribution within FMF units preparing to enter combat. The Basic Allowance represents the quantity of ammunition which can be handled and carried by the means normally available in embarkation or debarkation for combat. ("Basic Allowance" has no jointly approved meaning.)

#### Reserve Assured

The term Basic Load, used in Army ammunition distribution procedures, means that quantity of ammunition which is carried by individuals and on the vehicles of a unit. It is expressed in terms of rounds of ammunition or pounds of explosives. Normally the Basic Load is a fixed amount established by the Department of the Army. In its jointly accepted usage it is the quantity of ammunition required to be on hand within a unit or formation at all times. It gives a unit sufficient ammunition to initiate combat and sustain it in action until resupplied.

Because the term Basic Load is in the Joint Dictionary and is clearly defined, and because it means essentially the same as Basic Allowance, as defined in Marine Corps Orders and amphibious doctrine, the term Basic Load will be used in this article. It is considered to be a more appropriate and proper term for describing a modern ammunition supply system concept.

The key to ammunition resupply is maintaining the Basic Load at authorized level at all times. This load is maintained by replenishing it concurrent with expenditures or by requesting and securing ammunition in anticipation of immediate consumption. The principle that the Basic Load is maintained intact insures the unit a reserve of ammunition from which authorized expenditures may be made. This precludes any necessity for expenditure reports from the units, since issues by ammunition supply points are considered expenditures.

The Marine Corps also uses the term Prescribed Load of Class V. This is the quantity of ammunition prescribed by the commander and is the Basic Allowance plus or minus a designated number of days of ammunition. It is not necessarily related to the unit's means of ammunition transportation. The term is not in the Joint Dictionary. It is similar in purpose to Basic Load.

#### Use of Basic Load

All individuals who expend ammunition must understand the system by which a Basic Load is maintained. Two simple methods are employed:

One is that as ammunition is expended it is quickly replenished by the unit supply system. This is called "concurrent with expenditure."

The other method is called "in anticipation of immediate consumption." This method involves requisitioning and stockpiling amounts of ammunition above the Basic Load in anticipation of an enemy attack, or as needed to provide preparatory or supporting fires for a friendly offensive. Ammunition needed by a mortar platoon, for example, to support an attack, is built up so that after the preparatory fires the mortar squads can move out with a full Basic Load.

In mobile operations the problem of maintaining proper levels of ammunition on hand for each weapon becomes quickly apparent. If a gun crew stockpiles too much ammunition on position, it will have too much to carry when it displaces or moves forward. This calls for judgment in requesting the ammunition and a well-controlled system.

In WWII it was common to see piles of surplus grenades, mortar rounds, and bandoleers left behind by units which had gone into the attack after a period of defense. This resulted in wasted ammunition—and a constant salvage and battlefield policing problem. Even worse, ammunition abandoned and left adrift on the battlefield was sometimes scavenged by the by-passed enemy and turned against us. This would never do in guerrilla country.

A more mobile, austere, and rationed ammunition situation in the future will not tolerate such practices. Individuals and weapons units must draw only the ammo they need, use it, turn it back to supply—or carry



Both men and machines are needed for delivery

#### Don't bog the troops down with an overload of ammunition.

# Only in special circumstances, where immediate expenditure is anticipated, should they carry more than their Basic Load

it. The overloaded foot Marine, and the very limited and often overloaded vehicles organic to our tactical units, will not be able to carry surplus amounts of ammunition. They should carry only a sufficient and calculated amount of ammunition in their Basic Load. To do otherwise will quickly reduce mobility.

Only in special circumstances, such as independent or widely dispersed operations, should an organization be authorized to carry reserves of ammunition in excess of its Basic Load. Under such circumstances a portion of the landing force tactical reserve (operating or safety level) would be transferred to the physical possession of the organization. The unit commander is then responsible for the use and movement of the ammunition.

When a unit is authorized to draw ammunition in excess of its Basic Load in anticipation of expenditure, the ammo should be for immediate consumption, such as for scheduled preparatory fires or an amphibious assault.

#### Requirements

Certain types of ammunition will not always be available in desired quantities. On occasion controls will be needed on specific items to insure availability where the need is greatest. In order that proper amounts and types of ammunition may be stocked and made available at landing force supply points when needed, units must make known their future ammunition requirements, based on sound estimates. By comparing these needs with ammunition availability, the logistic control office can determine items that must be regulated.

Tactical commanders should express their ammunition requirements in the form of a Required Supply Rate (RSR) at specified intervals. The Required Supply Rate is an estimate of the amount of ammunition needed to sustain planned tactical operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified time. It should be submitted through command channels.

#### Day of Ammunition

Required Supply Rates should be estimated at division or landing force headquarters by G-4 in coordination with G-3 and the ammunition officers of the FSR detachment or division service battalion. Combat battalions and regiments should not be called upon to prepare such estimates except for independent operations.

While battalion commanders may not have to submit estimated Required Supply Rates, they should know the Basic Loads of their units, how they are carried, and how long they will probably last in the contemplated operations.

Under present Marine Corps logistic policy, the expenditure day rates of all types of ammunition are ex-

pressed in rounds per weapon per day for amphibious assault operations and extended combat operations ashore as prescribed in Marine Corps Orders. These rates, when multiplied by the number of weapons by type carried by the landing forces and the estimated length of the operation, will show the requirements for Class V supply.

The Marine term for RSR is "day of ammunition" (DOA). This is a unit of measure expressed in terms of rounds per weapon—or quantity of ammunition required to support an individual Marine or unit for one day. For planning, the DOA for a given weapon is the anticipated expenditure or "day rate" for that item. During combat operations the DOA should equal the average daily expenditures for the items concerned. Of course it will take a period of active combat before accurate "averages" for that particular campaign can be determined. In the meantime the DOA, like the RSR of the Army, will have to be estimated from logistic data



DOA stands for "Day of Ammunition" . . . a unit of measure expressed in terms of rounds per weapon

references based on historical experience. The Marine term "DOA" has no joint acceptance and is not in the Joint Dictionary. The term Required Supply Rate would be better in Marine Corps ammunition logistics since it has joint acceptance and is more appropriate to interservice supply support situations in unified commands.

#### **Automatic Supply**

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Although current amphibious doctrine stresses the concept of automatic supply procedures, to avoid requisitioning, it is doubtful if ammunition resupply of tactical units can be done automatically except perhaps in the initial days of an amphibious assault. Even then, because of unpredictable consumption, it may quickly result in a "feast or famine" situation. Automatic supply procedures are generally not compatible with the Basic Load concept and related ammunition control procedures responsive to tactical requirements at the combat unit level.

Automatic resupply of the entire landing force from CONUS sources, however, does appear to be sound logistic doctrine. It covers the period of evolution from the assault phase to more normal ground operations permitting supply by requisition under routine supply control procedures.

#### Control

In order to insure the availability of proper amounts and types of ammunition, at a point where the need is greatest, commanders must not only have data as to what ammunition will be required (RSR), but also what ammunition will be available. For this purpose, an Available Supply Rate will be established when necessary. The Available Supply Rate (ASR) is the rate of ammunition consumption which can be sustained with available supplies, as announced by each commander and applicable within his command. It is used as a control on the amount of ammunition which may be drawn and expended by a unit. Restrictions may vary among units depending upon their mission.

When an Available Supply Rate is used it will stem from the highest commander, the unified area or theater commander, and will be based upon the Class V situation in the theater—usually managed by the Army. Major ground component commands will determine and announce the ASR for their subordinate commands. The rates will change periodically as the status of ammunition supply changes.

As maintenance of the unit Basic Load is a command responsibility, and the ammunition supply system operates on the basis of continuous replenishment, there is no necessity for daily, detailed ammunition reports from combat units. However, tactical commanders may need short expenditure reports to facilitate control. Such reports will reveal excesses or shortages in the unit Basic Load.

#### **Ammunition Distribution**

Because of the minimal transportation available within Marine combat units, it is impossible to earmark certain vehicles to be used exclusively for transporting and replenishing ammunition. This is especially true in the infantry regiment, which is now limited to vehicles no larger than the ½-ton cargo carrier and the ¼-ton truck and trailer.

As a result, 21/2-ton trucks from one of the Division Light Support Companies will have to be attached to the infantry regiment to carry a portion of the Basic Load. This is necessary to provide a mobile ammunition resupply capability and to carry the heavy weights of ammunition from force ammunition supply points in supply point distribution.

Unless 2½-ton cargo trucks are attached to the infantry units to carry additional ammunition, the infantry will be limited to the Basic Load carried by individuals and organic ½-ton carriers and ¼-ton traliers.

Large trucks are more efficient vehicles for heavy ammunition loads and are the most dependable means of transport from distant ammunition supply points. The need for organic ammunition cargo trucks in the infantry regiment should be re-examined.

Also available to back up the Light Support Company of the division is the Ammunition Company of the Automatic Supply Distribution Battalian, FSR, which is responsible for the supply coordination and control of ammunition to all elements of the landing force. The company is usually attached to the shore party until the Force logistic group is established ashore. Detachments can operate Force ammunition supply points in support of a division. It has no ammunition cargo trucks.

#### Combat Unit Supply

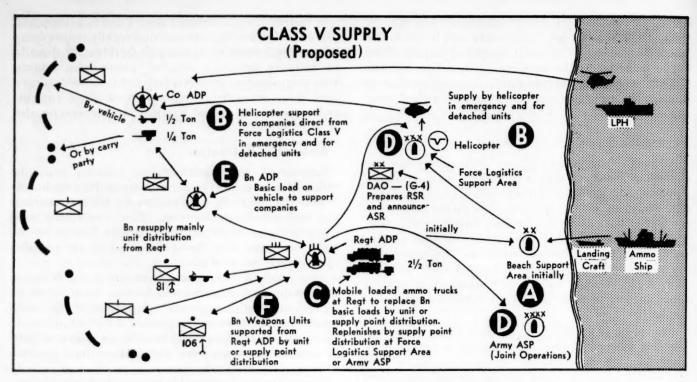
In the infantry battalions the Basic Load of ammunition will be carried by individuals and on the ½-ton cargo carriers and ¼-ton trailers assigned to the weapons sections. (See illustration next page.)

Ammunition required to resupply immediate needs



#### ROGER, And Out

PILOTS WHO FLEW IN KOREA while the British aviators were aboard were repeatedly delighted with the astute observations and commentary they provided on the common communications nets. Rejoinders were common, but on one occasion the net was silent for a full minute following a particularly pointed bit of advice. A Marine aviator with the US Air Force had the ill fortune to be shot at and hit by a MIG during a hassle. Separated from the remainder of his flight, wounded, nursing the crippled airplane toward a safe place to eject, he was giving all hands listening on the net a running account of his difficulties. As he paused for breath, a clipped British accent ended the narrative and stunned the net into silence. Archly, dryly, without emotion, the British pilot said, "Why don't you shut up and die like a man?"



in the early stages of amphibious landings will be provided by organic carriers and trucks returning to Class V supply points in the beach support area or the logistic support area (A). Transport helicopters will provide unit distribution of critical ammunition (B).

As soon as the situation permits, mobile tactical units should have  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, mobile loaded with selected amounts of ammunition, ready to provide unit distribution to the combatant companies or battalions. Companies make informal verbal requests to battalion, which then delivers the ammunition to the company ammunition distributing point (ADP) — (C).

As stocks of ammunition in mobile loaded 2½-ton trucks under battalion or regimental control are depleted, the trucks return to the Class V supply point in the Force Logistic Support Area—or the Army ASP (in joint operations) for reloading (D).

When the Basic Load on a cargo carrier or cargo trailer is unloaded at the gun position, in anticipation of expenditure, then the vehicle is free for other logistic support tasks such as carrying rations, water, and fortification supplies as well as ammunition resupply. In fast-moving, mobile situations the Basic Load of weapons units should be kept "on vehicle" insofar as possible. At any rate, each weapons squad should be drilled to quickly re-load its Basic Load on the assigned vehicle and move out. This is fundamental to mobile fire power.

At the company and battalion ammunition distributing points it should be SOP never to place ammunition on the ground. It should be kept mobile-loaded on organic vehicles or attached ammunition supply trucks (E). As ammunition is expended the attached ammunition vehicles should have their cargo trans-loaded to the other vehicles so that empties can return to the force ammunition supply point for replenishment.

The thirty ½-ton cargo carriers (mules) in the infantry battalion will have to be the basis of most of the battalion's Basic Load determination. About half of

these carriers will be needed to carry and support the flame thrower section, the 106mm recoilless rifle platoon, and the 81mm mortar platoon. The bulky ammunition of the latter units will quickly fill the small carriers (F).

In the rifle companies the few assigned cargo carriers will have to carry balanced loads of ammunition for the rifle and weapons platoons. The total loads of the individuals and the cargo carriers will determine what the company's Basic Load is. This should be prescribed and standardized for planning purposes. If it is determined that a battalion cannot carry a sufficient Basic Load of ammunition in its organic vehicles, consideration should be given to increasing the number of cargo vehicles in the infantry regiments.

Actually, the Basic Load of ammunition, plus certain other prescribed combat equipment, should be the primary criterion of unit requirements for organic vehicles. The objective must be mobile firepower in ground operations.

The Class V combat supply system must involve a variety of procedures and methods that may be used under differing conditions. Whatever the system, it should be flexible, mobile, economic in usage of ammunition, and should avoid unit dumps and excessive manhandling.

In conclusion it is believed the Marine combat ammunition supply system should:

(1) Adopt the Basic Load concept.

(2) Utilize ammunition supply terminology that is jointly understood.

(4) Employ requirement and control procedures similar to Army doctrine because there will probably be interservice ammunition supply support in unified command operations.

(4) Evaluate the organic vehicle requirements of all FMF ground combat units to insure an adequate Basic Load needed for the mobile firepower essential to modern combat power.

From the Director



MARINE CORPS RESERVE

BGen W. T. Fairbourn

### Trimmed to fighting weight, today's

#### Marine Corps Reserve packs a missile punch

A FEW OLD TIMERS CAN RECALL THE ERA WHEN THE Marine Corps Reserve was a poor country cousin; members drilled in street clothes carrying dummy rifles. They'd probably be astounded to learn that today's Marine Corps Reserve, trimmed to fighting weight, now packs a missile punch.

That punch materialized this spring, when three Organized Reserve units in California were redesignated as light anti-aircraft missile batteries (LAMB).

Units located in Pasadena, Fresno and San Jose, were redesignated in line with Reserve policy of providing a force capable of stepping into the ranks of the regulars, wearing the same brand of training. In the past two years more than half of the 218 organized ground units in the Reserve have been reorganized or redesignated to achieve this goal.

In selecting Reserve units for redesignation, planners took a number of factors into consideration. First, of course, was the locale. It would be logistically unsound, for instance, to locate a Reserve missile battery 2,500 miles from 29 Palms. The nearness of Pasadena, Fresno and San Jose to that base was one reason for the choice. Another is the high ratio of persons employed in the electronic and missile development industries on the West Coast—particularly young men facing a military obligation. This intangible factor has since been borne out with the enlistment of a number of these civilian technicians into the missile units.

Of the six 75mm AAA units that remained—two battalions and four batteries—the former have been redesignated as communication units, and latter await a decision from Washington. They definitely will not be missile batteries. Again, distance from 29 Palms is a factor. All but one of the remaining units are located in the Middle West or East.

Members of the West Coast missile units boned up

on their new weapon months before actual designation. Technicians from MCB, 29 Palms traveled to the three communities to present "short courses" on HAWK. Officers and men from the units reciprocated by visiting the huge desert base for more instruction during regular weekend drills.

More recently, the Commandant has said that enlisted reservists in HAWK units will be eligible for formal schooling under the Extended Technical Training Program for Six Month trainees. Students selected by local commanding officers and the district director will be assigned to courses leading to designations as HAWK Electronic Technician and Integrated Firecontrolman.

Other members of the units will undertake on-thejob training as anti-aircraft missile controlman and antiaircraft missile firecontrolmen. Officers in the units also will be exposed to on-the-job training as anti-aircraft missile officers. As each of the three West Coast units formerly was a 75mm AAA Battery, the unit radar officers will continue in that function.

In planning for phase-in of Reserve missile units, HQMC decided to equip each battery with different items of HAWK gear. Thus, reservists from the three units eventually will be trained on all equipment, since units will spend a full two weeks each summer at 29 Palms, working with regular HAWK batteries there.

Reserve missile batteries are considered to be assault units, capable of complete air transportability. All gear, with the logical exception of prime movers, can be hauled by helicopter.

This summer, the newly-designated batteries were all in training at 29 Palms during the same increment. The instruction they received, which included actual firing of a "bird," will go a long way toward readying these units for mobilization. And that, after all, is the only reason we have a Marine Corps Reserve.

# The care and eding of young CCCS

Too many lieutenants are leaving the Corps. Why? Because too many of their seniors neglect to tell them what it's all about

By Col Louis Metzger

GEORGE WASHINGTON SAID "SHOW ME A MAN WITH some character to lose and I will show you an officer." While it is hard to top the redoubtable George, there is another standard for a Marine officer which has even greater validity: a man good enough to command my son in combat. The mathematical odds are very much against a particular lieutenant commanding your son. It's a mathematical certainty, though, that if a war or "police action" comes along today's lieutenant is going to command somebody's son. Every Marine is a combat man, so we can't brush off this possibility by saying while he is not a good leader he will make a great auditor or motor transport man. We're likely to have some fine auditors leading rifle platoons in the next great hate.

#### Unit Commander's Responsible

The Marine Corps' reputation, its present state of readiness, and its future rest squarely on the ability and high caliber of its junior officers and enlisted men. When the chips are down, their performance of duty decides between victory and defeat.

We spend a lot of time considering the morale of the troops and the status of NCOs but one rarely hears much about junior officers' morale. Yet, if the Marine Corps is to remain a viable organization, it is essential that our young officers be trained and allowed to develop and mature. In fact, a strong case could be made for the thesis that training and "bringing along" our lieutenants are primary responsibilities of unit commanders.

We get a fine product directly out of Basic School. Mentally and physically, the young officer is sharp, well trained, ready, and enthusiastic. He is as advanced as school can bring him but he still has a long way to go to become a troop leader. All too often, he reports to his first command, is greeted, assigned his duties—and ignored. No doubt he is supervised, praised, and "chewed out" alternately. He attends some of the larger

social functions. Perhaps his wife attends the Wives' Club luncheons. Most of the time, however, he sees the more senior officers only in the line of duty and his social life is confined to the inexpensive pleasures which his parsimonious income allows him. Once his family arrives, he is more than ever chained to the routine of a young husband and wage earner. As a result of this isolation from the main stream of Marine Corps life, many officers fail to integrate or else resign because they don't know what it means to be a Marine officer.

So much for the problem. What can be done to improve the situation? In broad concept, the solution is to provide leadership opportunities and guidance to officers and to let them know the Corps. We have a fine and going concern. For the man who desires a military profession, the Marine Corps has a great deal to offer. We Marines belong to a very exclusive club—not one where the almighty dollar or accident of birth provide entre. It is a club reserved for those of sound body and keen mind. Its hallmark was stamped at diverse places with strange sounding names like Vera Cruz, Peking, Belleau Wood, Tarawa, Okinawa, and Iwo Jima.

#### Don't Stifle Initiative

To start with, let's let lieutenants be officers and actually command. No formation should be assembled or dismissed by an officer. Working parties, unless unusual circumstances dictate, should be under NCOs. Let the NCOs do the job they are there for and gain experience and prestige thereby. Officers should be officers and not super sergeants.

Closely related to allowing lieutenants to be officers is the need for officers' school. This gives them a chance to further their military knowledge and their absence again gives NCOs the practical command experience they in turn need. The school must not be—as it too often is—a prepared lecture by a bored member of the staff. Map exercises, discussion groups, problems of command and decision all play a part in preparing

officers for positions of greater responsibility. That's why we have lieutenants—not for the sole purpose of leading platoons, but to give them the training and experience necessary for assuming more responsible assignments. The most efficient method of obtaining this growth is not to stifle ideas and initiative with routine duties. Young officers must be given a chance to observe and participate in the decisions themselves. It takes an experienced and courageous CO to let his subordinates make decisions (with the mistakes which are inherent in the process). His command will look better if no foul-ups occur—but his officers won't learn as much.

#### Need For Original Thinkers

As officers gain experience they should be sent on small unit exercises, maneuvers, and training away from the remainder of the command. They must be on their own. This also provides the reporting senior with an opportunity to evaluate accurately the lieutenant's potential for greater responsibility and independent command. When a national emergency comes, today's lieutenants will be commanding units several echelons above the platoon level. There will be few of the present aging (but agile) battalion and regimental commanders climbing up future Suribachis. They'll either be wearing stars or be out. The combat commanders of any future war are today's lieutenants. We must not regularize and stifle. Either believe or relieve.

There is, unfortunately, a tendency to allow our officers to become stereotyped. Worse, we almost demand it. It will be a sad day for the Corps when we insist that everyone think the same and crucify the men among us who have original thoughts. There is a need for original thinkers. With the present rate of technological advance, it is difficult to modify our doctrines, tactics, and techniques fast enough to keep up with the changes. We need those among us who can "freewheel" ideas into advancement for the Corps.

The only possible way for newer officers to learn about the Corps, short of experiencing the life themselves, is for the more senior officers to make themselves available for informal discussions. While we expect a platoon leader to know every Marine in his platoon, down to and including the size of his family and his shoes, seniors all too often don't take the trouble to know the lieutenants or to be known to them.

Strange as it may seem to us greybeards in our 30's and 40's, the current crop of lieutenants was born during or shortly before WWII. Korea is remembered through a shortage of electric trains or by current movies and TV shows. Where we thrilled to the tales of patrols in Nicaragua and the wheat fields of Soissons they are anxious to hear of Frozen Chosin and Okinawa. They can't possibly know what it feels like to be shot at or to go to war. Yet this is why they are in the Corps and some day they will face the experience and need some background, even if only vicarious, to fall back on. Not only must they face battle, but they must lead Marines into it. They must be as well equipped as possible for this responsibility.

The opportunities for informal discussions with junior officers will sometimes present themselves, but they also must be made. Encourage unit parties. Get to

know your officers and their families. Calls may be a bother but they're a sure way to break the ice. On field exercises, make it your business to have a can of "C" rations with the various smaller units of the command. Get out, be known, and be interested. Let it be known that you are available for questions. Encourage informality. If you can't preserve your dignity and status in informal discussions, you don't belong in the Marine Corps.

The questions in the minds of these young men are myriad. Who makes the best uniforms? Can he live on service pay? What insurance shall he buy? Will his girl like the life of a service wife? What is all this talk about the hump problem? What are the advantages of staying in the Marine Corps? What is service life really like?

The lieutenant can't conceive that the Marine Corps is somewhat like a small town that revolves. Wherever a Marine goes there are old friends to greet him. In a matter of days after reporting to a new command, he will belong. A new lieutenant can't know of the rapport between Marines or imagine the feeling of satisfaction that comes from belonging to an organization which adds to his status for just belonging. If he isn't told, he can't imagine the excitement and satisfaction of seeing strange lands and participating in the making of history. While Metcalf and Heinl have done a fine job filling Marines in on our history, such experiences as meeting Heads of State, visiting and living in foreign countries, or seeing history being made, can best be told by one who was there. Being a Marine officer is not all blood and guts. There are very satisfying historical and social experiences which go with it.

#### Second Best Not Good Enough

Although it is hard for officers of the older vintage to believe, a future Commandant of the Marine Corps is now serving as a lieutenant. It is worth the effort to ensure that he and other future combat leaders are both prepared for and want to assume the greater responsibility the Corps offers them. They are worth the trouble to develop and are entitled to dignity and respect. It must be remembered that the security of our country and the honor of our Corps will ride into battle on the shoulders of these younger officers. Second best is not good enough to command my son in battle.



Col Metzger, who was commissioned back in the days of Blanco and the flat tin hat, served his apprenticeship in the Corps as a detachment officer aboard the USS New Orleans. He started WWII as a platoon leader in the 2d Tank Bn on Samoa and wound it up as Acting G-3, 6th MarDiv. He has had

two tours at HQMC, one with Plans and Policies Branch and the other with the Fiscal Div. He is a graduate of Stanford University, the Command and Staff College and the National War College. He is now Chief of Staff, 1st Marine Division.



# **OBSERVATION POST**

This department is for new, constructive ideas. They may be controversial; they must be short. Payment: \$30.

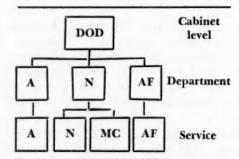


### Quadruple Trouble =

By Maj J. Angus MacDonald

RECALLING MY EARLY YEARS IN THE rear ranks without hip pockets I can remember staunchly defending the Corps as not being part of the Navy. My DI told me that. He didn't know why nor did he know what the exact relationship was. It was enough for him to know that the Marine Corps was one of the three services. (This was obviously in days when "Wild Blue Yonder" was sung by a Corps of the Army.)

If my DI had only drawn a simple schematic for me I could have won many an argument in those days. As it stands today the Departments of the Army and the Air Force each have one service. The Department of the Navy has two. Like



The real clinker shows up when someone asks, "How many services there are?" If you say, "Five," you're on safe ground, but not out of the woods. The best way to weasel out of this one is to point out that the Coast Guard—legally, technically and actually a separate service—is not part of the Department of Defense. Now you have improved your position. Let the Coast Guardsmen explain Title 14 of the US Code. Let them clarify the status of the Coast Guard during time of war when, according to Title 10 of the US Code, they operate as a service within the Navy.

The term "Service" is rarely used in legislation affecting the Armed Forces. Instead it becomes largely a matter of interpretation. Title 10, US Code, is the bible in this regard, and fortu-

nately the legislative history of Title 16 makes abundantly clear the fact that the Marine Corps is legally a separate and distinct military service (pp. 426-427, Vol. 4, USCA 10). Of course, this is but little help when a company clerk wants to settle an argument with the runner. Title 10's are seldom found on 1st Sergeants' desks. But try the Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage, JCS Publication 1. This handy and readily available publication spells out the fact that there are five military services. Better, it names them:

"The Military Services are: the US Army, the US Navy, the US Air Force, the US Marine Corps, and the US Coast Guard."

At this point I have proved to my own satisfaction that there is a Department of Defense. It includes three Military Departments each of which is headed by a Military Secretary. There are four services in DOD. (You're on your own, Coast Guard.) Now why all the tempest in the teapot?

A few months ago a major study was made concerning reorganization. A spokesman for the group commented that CMC reports to CNO. The fact is both report directly to the Secretary of the Navy. The danger should be obvious.

A few weeks ago a ranking Navy officer expressed surprise that the Bureau of Naval Personnel was not the authoritative spokesman for Marine Corps training programs. An alarming number of top level officials in government have referred to the THREE services. So have many syndicated news releases. They don't include the Marine Corps as one of the three. Academic you say. Who cares so long as we know the truth? Well, then, what is the truth, and where is it to be found? How important is it that the truth is known?

First consider some of the dangers confronting the Corps when people fail to understand our status. In the category of minor annoyance we find intradepartmental programs. For example, an Instruction from the Secretary of the Navy applicable to all naval personnel governs the actions of Marines as well as sailors. Often such an Instruction is based on spade work done by some obscure committee. In a surprising number of cases the Marine Corps is neither represented on the committee nor is HQMC consulted for comment or concurrence until just before the order is published. Result is rarely fatal, but frenzied telephone calls and unnecessary paper massaging are often required to clarify the situation.

All of our problems are not so simple. The new Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries associated with the cabinet and with the departments are generally not accustomed to the jargon yet. They are exposed to an unbelievable avalanche of briefings, conferences, and staff studies. These same gentlemen are expected to render informed decisions within days after assuming office. They are called upon to make recommendations of national importance when their tenure is only weeks old. Some of these decisions and recommendations affect the Marine Corps. If the status of the Marine Corps is confusing to professional military men, certainly it must be confusing to others-to those who make decisions which affect the Marine Corps.

It should be noted that no single agency has a monopoly on confusion. In February a senior officer from a sister service told me he had heard the Marine Corps referred to as a fourth service. He asked what I thought about it. I don't know if I answered his question convincingly but after my monologue of several thousand words I'll warrant he never asks another Marine that same question. A few days later another senior officer, this time a MARINE, asked the same question. Know thyself.

5218 Light Street N. Springfield, Va.

### Eagle Eyes for the Division=

By Maj A. C. Smith, Jr.

TESTING OF AIR SUPPORT AND AIR DEfense units has begun. New T/O for aviation units will be studied and tested when the entire structure of the Marine Aircraft Wing is evaluated. This article is written to stimulate thought and help in developing a more economical, efficient and combat ready aviation organization.

Last year the Marine Helicopter Reconnaissance Squadron (HMR (C)) was deactivated. This squadron was capable of many different tasks but it was designated specifically to support the Reconnaissance Battalion of the Marine Division. The (HMR (C) mission was one of reconnaissance, transport and miscellaneous air operations. It had 24 aircraft: 12 HUS's and 12 HOK's.

Economy is the watchword but only so far as it does not interfere with the accomplishment of the mission. (There are indications that this has happened here.) The Reconnaissance Battalion and the Marine Division have lost precious specialized support, as the HMR (C)'s performed the following tasks not normally provided by the helicopter transport squadron:

1) Conducted air operations to meet *special* requirements of the Division Reconnaissance Battalion.

2) Transported observers for aerial reconnaissance.

3) Conducted liaison and courier service.

4) Conducted aerial radiological reconnaissance.

5) Conducted aerial wire laying.

To amplify the first task, the entire organization and concept of the reconnaissance battalion is predicated on continuing support by helicopter. Two types of helicopter support peculiar to Reconnaissance Battalion operations are:

1) coordinated motorized/helicopter patrol

2) helicopter foot patrol.

The success of helicopter patrols depends largely on the coordination between patrol and pilot in a detailed briefing. The motorized/helicopter patrol uses wheels to accomplish actual patrolling of routes aided by helicopters ranging ahead and to the flanks of the patrol route. Without this support Battalion is unable to achieve the required degree of mobility and loses its ability to perform its aerial reconnaissance mission.

Guidance also is a problem for reconnaissance helicopters. The amount varies directly with the familiarity with the landing zone. Reconnaissance operations run the gamut from known landing zones used for initial loading to farflung unknown landing zones used for rendezvous points with patrols previously placed in different zones.

Operations of this type require the use of feints by supporting helicopters and must be worked out so as not to confuse the patrol or unit being picked up. Tied in with this is the problem of orientation. It cannot be over-emphasized that adequate study of maps and aerial photographs is a must for both pilot and patrol.

As you can surmise, careful and detailed preparation and training are needed in ground reconnaissance operations using helicopter and light aircraft support. Thorough training with these aircraft develops a mutual underteam. Shifting of helicopter support interferes with training, coordination, planning, logistics, communications, and most of all—speed of reaction time.

The solution lies in a change of present T/O for aviation units designed to support the ground components of the landing force.

As a point of departure, take the present Marine Observation Squadron (VMO). It has the mission of providing visual observation and limited photographic and electronics intelligence for the ground components of the landing force. Squadron now contains 12 OE type aircraft. Add a limited number of light helicopters, and have it perform a dual role of providing reconnaissance support as well as observation support. This composite unit of both light fixed-wing and helicopter aircraft



Planning for air/ground teamwork must cover loading, landing zones, recovery points, and communications between patrol and aircraft

standing of the capabilities, limitations and techniques employed by units concerned.

These principles must be stressed in connection with operations employing helicopters and light aircraft:

- Patrol leaders must work closely with the helicopter pilot in formulating details of reconnaissance plans.
- All information of the enemy and area must be provided to facilitate movement to and from the area.
- Planning includes plans for loading, air movement, primary and alternate landing zones and sites, ground reconnaissance primary and alternate recovery points, fire support plans, search and rescue plans and, finally, plans for communications between patrol and helicopter.

This adds up to experienced teamwork. Working with the same people and unit gives stability to the air-ground gives Marine Division the reconnaissance support it needs exactly the way present VMO's support Division air observers. In addition to active reconnaissance functions, it can perform a key role in the passive observation and surveillance effort of Division. The helicopter, more free from the constraints of terrain than any other vehicle, provides the Marine Division with a capability to quickly emplace and retract early warning and observation/listening posts.

Finally, serious consideration should be given to US Army's Infantry Division Aviation structure. The Army Division has an organic aviation company; so, let's remove this proposed Observation/Reconnaissance Squadron from the Wing and put it where it belongs—organic to the Marine Division,

2dReconBn 2dMarDiv CamLej, N.C.

### Out of the Foggy Night

By 1stLt George F. Warren

I HAVE BEEN IN AN INFANTRY BATtalion where the commander did not know the 44 officers in his command by name to say nothing of their performance of duty. Yet this battalion commander is expected twice yearly to evaluate all 44 of these officers and record on a very permanent record, the fitness report, his impression of their professional and social performance, abilities, limitations and potentials, based on fact which has been gathered by personal and professional observation and contact.

It's unfair! Both to the commander and to the man marked! And to make matters worse, this report more often than not based on guesswork is forwarded to the regimental commander for review! Fantastic! An already foggy report is to be reviewed on a dark night by a man wearing sunglasses.

It's not my intention to criticize marking and reviewing officers, as I personally feel that most senior officers mark and review each report as conscientiously and fairly as possible under the circumstances. However, in the majority of cases, the battalion commander has little personal and close contact or supervision of his platoon commanders or company executive officers; the regimental commander is lucky to remember their names, and probably doesn't.

On a company level, I certainly agree that the company commander can effectively and fairly evaluate each of his SNCO's through daily contact and occasional supervision. However, I don't agree that he should be the reporting senior in the case of platoon sergeants and platoon guides. As a matter of fact, I don't even interpret PRAM that way. Paragraph 3018.3b (1) of PRAM reads

"the reporting senior will be the officer under whose immediate supervision the non-commissioned officer performs his duties." Later in the same paragraph the reporting senior is described as the "officer first in the echelon of supervision or command." I contend that this discription fits the platoon commander more closely than it does the company commander.

Agreed that normal procedure for most commanders is that the platoon/ company commander, as the case may be, forwards recommended markings to the reporting senior. However, recommending and marking are just not the same. The person being marked knows this as well as the person who is recommending. Of course, this could partly be solved by the actual reporting senior clearly setting a policy which would in effect say that he would rely heavily on the recommended markings and deviate from them only in extraordinary circumstances. But this is part of my argument-I feel that this action should be the responsibility of the reviewing officer vice the reporting senior. Certainly experience is a most valuable asset to any reporting senior, but to violate the principle of "matching responsibility with authority" for the sole purpose of cranking this experience into the report appears to me to be carrying the point a bit too far.

My recommendation, therefore, covers both the officer and the SNCO. Let the officer under whose immediate supervision the officer/SNCO performs his duty, be the reporting senior. In other words, let the man who controls you evaluate your performance and then mark you based on fact and actual observation.

The company commander (in the case of SNCO's) and the battalion commander (in the case of officers) would always have the last say if irregularity, due to personality differences or other causes, were noted—since these officers would then become reviewing officers.

Since the fitness report is such an important document to all professionals, I propose taking the reporting senior out of the fog.

US MC

MB, USNSS Washington, D.C.

#### BULLETIN BOARD

A BULLETIN BOARD is a one-way communicating device in which the hot scoop goes from the top to the troops. What kind of information gets posted on most company or squadron boards? Rules, regulations, warnings. Best use bulletin boards in a positive way rather than to warn "disciplinary action will be taken. . . ."

I suggest using bulletin boards only for sharing dope with the Marine that is interesting to HIM. Complete information should not be attempted. Use orientation handbooks or folders for the heavy stuff. Board should give only terse, concise information in a "flash."

Suggested:

Message must be brief. Aim at maximum reading time of 30 seconds. Message must be current or limited to future events requiring immediate action.

If presenting lengthy information, or if it only indirectly concerns the Marine summarize; tell him how the scoop relates to him, where to find more complete information.

Submitted by Maj M. P. Newton, Jr. H&S Bn, FMFPac, FPO, San Francisco.

Message should tell Marine something he wants to know messing schedule, inspection coming up, recreation news, promotion list, etc.

Message should best assist the Marine in guiding his action; planning a leave, reporting to work, liberty limits, change in pay days, etc. Established 1918

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#### MARINE DIVISION ASSOCIATION

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12th ANNUAL REUNION-Madison, Wisc. is the site of the Annual Reunion to be held July 21-23, 1961. All persons who have served with the Second Marine Division are invited to attend. Among those expected and invited are the past Commanders of the Division. It is expected that the Commandant of the Marine Corps will be represented by Lt. Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr. the present Chief of Staff. The Ambassador from New Zealand, the Governor of Wisconsin and the Mayor of Madison will be in attendance or represented.

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Through this fund the Association plans to see to it that all children, of deceased Second Division Marines, will have an opportunity to attend the college of their choice. This is a living memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice.

The Association is currently seeking more applicants for scholarships. Information concerning the scholarships can be obtained by writing Association Headquarters. Chairman of the Board of Trustees is Lt. Gen. James P. Riseley, USMC Ret'd.

NEW ZEALAND PILGRIMAGE OF MEMORIES—A return to KIWILAND is in store for members and associate members of the Second Marine Division Association. Current plans call for the landing to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the arrival in New Zealand of the famous wartime Second Marine Division.

The trip from the United States will be by jet airliner with a two week stay in New Zealand and then return by jet. Reservations are now being accepted. All members and associate members are invited to go along.

ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS—The Second Marine Division Association maintains headquarters at 4545 S. Christiana Ave., Chicago 32, Illinois. Further information about the Association and its activities can be obtained by addressing a request to the Association Headquarters.

## ATTENTION

### Third Marine Division Veterans

#### 7th Annual Reunion

Hotel Roosevelt New York City July 20, 21, 22, 23

COME and ENJOY-

- \* Beer Bust
- ★ Navy Yard Visit
- \* Boat Trip
- ★ Drum & Bugle Corps
- \* Entertainment
- \* Speakers
- **★** Dancing
- \* Camaraderie



Meanwhile, Join Your Association

Just send this coupon and \$2 dues to Third Marine Division Assoc., Box 7154, San Diego, 7, Calif. You will receive membership roster booklet and year's subscription to our monthly publication, CALTRAP.

NAME	***************************************
ADDRESS	4**************************************
	ARRONAL AND ARROWS AND THE ARROWS AND ARROWS





Any commissioned, warrant, or noncommissioned officer of the Marine Corps is eligible to command activities of the Marine Corps subject to limitations imposed by the Commandant or higher authorty.

#### Para 5401.5a, MarCorMan 1961

THAT FOURTH OF JULY MEMO 'THE MAN' PUBLISHED was pretty good," Dusty said, as a "hello" to Bertramthe-bar-keep.

"Oh?" said Bertram, lifting one bushy grey eyebrow.

"Yes," Dusty replied, "it was based on Paragraph 5390.5d of the Manual. You know, the one that sort of sums up our basic beliefs and principles. He stressed the part on Love of Corps and Country."

Bertram nodded approvingly and continued polishing glasses with a sort of contented smile on his home-

"Yeah!" growled Tex, "it's sitting on my desk right now with a note from the Skipper to take necessary action. I don't know where to start."

"Likewise," Johnny spoke up, "only my CO said in his covering memo to take immediate action. Hey, Bertram! What's the difference between 'necessary action' and 'immediate action'?"

"Well," Bertram said thoughtfully, "'Necessary action' means We don't know what they want, so you do it'."

"Go on," Dusty laughed, "what does 'immediate action mean?'

"That's easy" Bertram answered, "when something is sent down the line for immediate action it means 'We have stalled it long enough, now you do something about it'."

"Fine!" Tex grinned, "But just a bloody minute, Mr. Barkeep. You haven't told us how to disengage our derriere from the horns of this dilemma. One 'horn' is that you can't snow the troops. An equally formidable 'horn' is the displeasure of our respective company commanders if we fail to carry out their orders."

"Don't bore me with your tiresome administrative details!" Bertram yawned, as he moved off to take an order at the other end of the bar.

"I think I could make a 30-minute talk on what a lot of pseudointellectuals and gutless wonders are bleating these days," Johnny said thoughtfully. "Remember that editorial we were talking about a few weeks ago?"

"You mean that 'better-red-than-dead' routine?" Tex growled.

> "Yes," Johnny answered, "isn't it amazing how any Englishman, with that country's great traditions, could subscribe to such pap?"

> "'Pap' is right!" Dusty chuckled. "As it truly is food for weaklings and infants. However, don't lean on the 'Brits.' There are a lot of Americans who subscribe to the same balderdash!"

> "I'm beginning to get a good idea for a session with my platoon," Johnny said enthusiastically. "'Take immediate action' the captain said! Okay. I'll give them what's-for on this love of Corps and country. I'll use as a basis the fallacy in the I'drather-be-red-than-dead' platform. This is something new and I can see what our seniors are worried about."

"They're not worried and it's nothing new." Bertram said patiently as

he distributed another round.

"Well, we've never run into such an insidious philosophy before in this country," Tex spoke up in support of Johnny. "We need a new, clear, ringing challenge in answer."

"How's this?" Bertram asked. "'Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? I know not what course others may take, but, as for me—give me liberty or give me death!"

"Patrick Henry!" Dusty said, looking at Bertram with respect. "Thanks, old Marine. After 186 years, that's still our answer to the 'better-red-than-dead' boys."

#### LOVE OF CORPS AND COUNTRY

It will be necessary for officers not only to devote their close attention to the many questions affecting the comfort, health, morals, religious guidance, military training and discipline of the men under their command, but also to actively enlist the interest of their men in building up and maintaining their bodies in the finest physical condition; to encourage them to improve their professional knowledge and to make every effort by means of historical, educational and patriotic addresses to cultivate in their hearts a deep abiding love of the corps and country.

Para 5390.5d, MarCorMan

#### Otis, D. N. Fr MB NB Phila To NAG Korea Owens, R. G., Jr. Fr MAG-13 To HQMC Pace, N. M. Fr MCRDep PI To War College Npt Platt, F. M., Jr. Fr HQMC To ICAF WashDC Rickert, R. W. Fr UN Mis Palestine To MCB CamLej Sanders, A. S. Fr IstMarDiv To ICAF WashDC Sawyer, W. D. Fr IstMarDiv To Carlisle Bks Pa Anderson, N. J., DivAviation, HQMC Barninger, G. A., Jr., Joint Staff, Dukes, W. P. Fr HQMC To MCB CamLej ★ General Officers Barninger, G. A., Jr., Joint Staff, JCS Bohnet, J. R., Asst C/S, 2dMAW Burgoyne, W. R., Jr., Office, CNO Cargill, W. M., C/S, 1stMAW Herring, G. W., Joint Staff, JCS Holdzkom, L. N., C/S, 3dMarDiv Hutchinson, H. C., Jr., Bureau of Ships, Dept of Navy McGlothin, J. H., Asst C/S, G-3, MCAS, Iwakuni Spiker, T. F., CO, MB, Clarksville, Tenn Earney, W. R. Fr ForTrps FMFPac To AFSC NorVa 0302 WDJul Transfers By18Aug Kier, A. R. Fr 1stMAW To CG 3dMAW Kyle, W. B. Fr Stf CinCEur To ForTrps FMFLant 9906 Einum, J. R. Fr Ft Belvoir Va To MCS Quant Bv3Jul By17Aug By22Aug Eubanks, F. F., Jr. Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant WDJul By17Aug By22Aug 9906 WDJun Tenn Stillwell, R. R., SupOff, MCRD, San Diego Evans, W. F., Jr. Fr 3dMAW To Maxwell AFB 7335 Retired 9908 By4Aug 30Jun Foxworth, R. F. 7333 Fr ComSixthFit WDJul To 2dMAW 7333 Frankovic, B. J. 7333 Fr Univ of Omaha To CNAVANTRA CorpC By51ul By17Aug 9906 Recent Command and 🕸 Lieutenant Colonels 🐯 Staff Assignments To Carlisle Bks Pa Schlesinger, F. R. Fr FMFPac To ForTrps FMFLant By16Aug Condon, J. P., CG, 1stMAW Walt, L. W., ADC, 2dMarDiv **Transfers** WDJul Gibson, J. A., Jr. Fr MCS Quant To NORAD Ft Lee Va Anderson, R. S. Fr 4thMTBn Phila To Milord ComdDet For Fortrips FMFLant Schreier, R. L. Fr MCS Quant To ICAF WashDC Seeley, H. W., Jr. Fr HQMC To MCSC Albany Ga 9906 Y Colonels To Milord Comdi Antley, W. E. Fr 2dMarDiv To AFSC NorVa Autry, R. L. Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant Averill, G. P. Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv Baird, R. Fr AFSC NorVa To HQMC Baldwin, R. E. Fr HQMC To 3dMarDiv Barbour, R. J. To NORD Ft Lee Glerhart, G. B. Fr NSA CINCeur To MCS Quant Glick, J. E. Fr 1stMarBrig To FMFPac 0302 By17Aug 9908 0302 WDJul **Transfers** By18Aug 0302 Baker, W. P. Fr HQMC To War College Npt Bangert, D. A. Fr 2dMAW To Nav War Colleg Beck, D. M. Fr HQMC To 1stMarDiv Renge, H. B. By20Aug 9006 Fr 1stMarBrig To FMFPac Greene, C. H. Fr 1qMC To MCS Quant Gregory, W. E. Fr 1stMaW To 3dMAW Guss, W. F. Fr 1stMarBrig To MCS Quant Hall, H. K. Fr AirFMFPac To MCS Quant Hamm, N. L. Fr AirFMFPac To MCS Quant Hamm, N. L. Fr Ft Leavenworth To FMFLant To FMFLant To FMFLant To FMFLant To MCS Quant Hart, H. Fr Univ of Md To MCS Quant Hartstock, E. P. Fr MARTC NAS Gien To Comdt AFSC Norva Haynes, F. E. Fr ALUSNA Turkey To Maxwell AFB Holland, D. C. Fr 3dMAW To MCS Quant Houghton, K. J. Fr IstMarDiv To Carlisle Bks Pa House, C. A. Fr MCS Quant Fr StimarDiv To Carlisle Bks Pa House, C. A. Fr MCS Quant Fr To MCSC Albany Ga Smith, A. G., Jr. Fr MCS Quant To 2dMAW Smoak, T. A. Fr Camp S. D. Butler To LFTUPac SDiego WDJul By22Aug By17Aug WDJul War College By17Aug 7333 WDJun Souder, W. H., Jr. Fr HQMC 9906 WDJul Fr HQMC To War College Npt Stapp, D. H. Fr 2dMAW To War College Npt Stegemerten, W. W. Fr DOD DefComm To HQMC Stephan, S. L. By17Aug 9907 3002 9906 WDJul Benge, H. B. Fr Ofc JCS Fr Ofc JCS To HQMC Bradshaw, J. T. Fr HQMC To MCS Quant By21Aug Barbour, R. J. Fr PgScol Monterey To 3dMAW By17Aug 9906 WDJun WDJul Barrett, D. J., Jr. Fr HQMC To 2dMarDiv TO HQMC Stephan, S. L. Fr FMFPac TO NAD Oahu Stewart, F. R., Jr. Fr HQMC TO MCRDep PI Stiles, W. A. Fr 3dMarDiv Bross. R. W. WDJul Fr HQMC To 2dMarDiv Bruford, R. S. Fr ForTrps FMFPac WDJul To 2dMarDiv Bauman, G. F. Fr Univ of Md To HQMC Bell, R. T. Fr Ofc SecDef To 1stMAW Bigelow, K. K. Fr PgScol Monterey To Bonne Ger Bonner, J. E., Jr. Fr Univ of Md To MARTC Anacostia Bristow, J. B. 7333 WDJun By15Jun 9996 WDJun WDJul To FMFPac Buzhardt, H. O. Fr MCSC Albany Ga To MCRDep PI 7333 9906 WDJul WDJul WDJul 7333 9906 WDJul To HQMC Caputo, A. Fr ALUSNA To 2dMarDiv Tabor, J. 9906 Fr Stf SACLant To CONARC Ft Monroe Van Stockum, R. R. 9908 Fr 2dMarDiv WDJul By20Aug To 2dMarDiv Carl, M. E. Fr Ofe JCS To HQMC Cornnell, W. F. Fr Carlisle Bks Pa To 1stMAW Dill, J. K. Fr 3dMAW To 1stMAW Donovan, J. A., Jr. Fr HQMC To 2dMarDiv 9907 WDJun WDJul To Dir 4thMCRRD 0302 WDJul To Dir 4thMCRRD Walker, A. Fr 1stMarDiv To War College Npt West, G. H. Fr MCB CamLej To Comdt NWC WashDC Widdecke, C. F. Fr MCRD SDiego To Carlisle Bks Pa Wilson, L. H., Jr. Fr MCS Quant To Comdt NWC WashDC By15Aug By16Aug 9906 By16Aug 9906 By16Aug 9906 Bristow, J. B. Fr MCS Quant To 2dMarDiv 9907 By25Aug Carey, E. P. Fr NAS Anacostia To HQMC 7331 9907 WDJul To Carlisle Bks Pa House, C. A. Fr MCS Quant To HQMC Hubbard, J. W. Fr Univ of Omaha To MCAS Quant Hughes, A. P. Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv Hurst, T. C. Fr MAD NATTC MFS To 2dMAW Idler, B. T. By16Aug 7335 By28Aug 7333 Casey, D. P. Fr Ofc JCS To MB NB Npt 9906 WDJul By5Jul 7302 By17Aug To 2dMarDiv Dupras, E. P., Jr. 9906 Fr HQMC To War College Npt 9907 Fr MCAB East To ICAF WashDC 8917Aug Glidden, E. G., Jr. 9907 Fr MCAB West To Comdt NWC WashDC 8915Aug Gottschalk, V. J. 9907 Fr 2dMAW WDJul To MCAB East Hausman, W. F. 9907 Fr MARTC NAS Glen To FMFLant Howard, J. D. 9907 To 2dMarDiv Chamberlain, K. R. Fr FMFPac To MCAS CherPt WDJul By22Aug Cole, R. E. Fr CinCLantFit To Ofc CNO Cook, R. M. Fr 3dMAW To 1stMarDiv WDJul To Comdt NWC Washi Wood, W. A. Fr HQMC To War College Npt York, H. A. Fr 1stMAW To HQMC By1Aug By17Aug Fr MAD NATTC MFS TO 2dMAW Idler, B. T. Fr 1stMAW TO MCS Quant Jensen, H. L. Fr BUWEPS WashDC TO MCS Quant Johnson, D. H. Fr 2dMAW TO Ofc CNO Jones, A. L. Fr CINCEUR TO MB NB Npt Jones, S. R., Jr. Fr 1stMarDiv TO MB NAD Oahu Haw Juett, J. G. Fr 3dMarDiv TO MCS Quant Keen, C. J. Fr MCSA Phila TO MCS Quant Keen, C. J. Fr Orange Calif TO MCS Quant King, W. J. Fr MB NS Sangley Pt TO MCS Quant King, W. J. Fr MB NS Sangley Pt TO MCS Quant Knapp, G. C. Fr 1stMAW TO MCS Quant WDJul 9907 WDAug 7302 Corbett, L. V. Fr 3dMarDiv To HQMC By22Aug To HQMC Corley, C. E., Jr. Fr NAS Whidbey Is To MCS Quant Cosgriff, J. E. Fr MARTC NAS Glen To MCS Quant Cronin, J. T. Fr MCS Quant To HQMC Crotinger, J. A. **Temporary Promotions** 0302 Armstead, R. C. Hill, J. T. Raymond, H. D., Jr. Stegemerten, W. W. Williams, J. E. Jun61 By22Aug 7305 Jun61 By22Aug 0301 Jun61 Heward, J. D. Fr HQMC To Pentagon 9907 WDJul By19Jun By22Aug arch, F. J. Fr 2dMarDiv To Carlisle Bks Pa WDJul 9906 Reserve Smith, A. C. Temporary Promotion, WDJun By16Aug Crotinger, J. A. Fr HQMC To MCS Quant 0802 WDJul King, J. H. Fr 3dMAW May61 WDJul To MCS Quant Daiby, M. C. Fr HQMC TO MCS Quant Daniels, E. R. Fr DOD DefComm To MCS Quant Dodenhoff, G. H. Fr Ofc CNO To MCS Quant Draper, F. F. Fr MB. 15thNavDist To 3dMarDiv Dressin, S. A. Fr MCS Quant To DOD DefComm To Comdt NWC WashDC By15Aug Knapp, H. I., Jr. 9906 Fr HQMC WDJul To 2dMarDiv 0302 WDJul Retired 7305 Fex. L. F. HqBn HQMC 9907 31May By22Aug 2502 To 2dMarDiv McCulley, L. H. Fr HQMC To COMCABEAST McKennan, W. J. Fr War College Npt To Ofc CNO Myers, R. R. Fr ALUSNA To Ofc CNO Nicolay, S. S. Fr 2dMAW To Carlisle Bks Pa 3002 WDJul Hall, R. 1stMarDiv 9907 WDJul 30Jun Hiatt, R. C. MCB CamPen Peters, T. N. 4thMCRRD By22Aug 7304 30Jun 9906 By22Aug By22Aug By10Jul WDJul WDJul Recent Command and By31Jul 7333 Staff Assignments 2502 Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant Abblitt, W. E., Asst C/S, G-2, MCAS, Iwakuni

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By16Aug

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Lamar, R. L.	7302 WDJul	Saussy, G. S., Jr. Fr 3dMarDiv	1802	Blackwelder, H. J. MARTC NAS Glen	7002 30Jun	Carper, E. C., Jr. Fr 4thMCRRD	030
Fr 2dMAW To Comdr 2dFlt		To Ft Knox Ky	By15Aug	Bush, D. S.	7307	To MCS Quant	By22Au
Lavey, J. H. Fr Univ of Omaha	7335	Stephenson, L. S. Fr Oregon St Col	0302	3dMAW Christenson, C. L.	31Jul 0302	Chamberlin, G. E. Fr 2dMarDiv	300: WDJu
To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To AFSC NorVa Stirling, H. H.	By18Aug 0302	FMFPac	31Jul	To MCSA Phila	970
Lees, U. A. Fr HQMC	2502	Fr NAD Concord		Dibble, J. G. 2dMarDiv	1302 30Jun	Chapman, W. D. Fr HqBn HQMC	250
To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To MCS Quant Sullivan, J. B.	By22Aug 0802	Goodpasture, M. C.	0195	To PHIBGRU-3	By1Au
Lewis, E. N. Fr 6th 105mm HowBn	WDJul	Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	2dMarDiv	30Jun	Chen, B. T. Fr MB WashDC	030
To HQMC	********	Teller, R. W.	7333	Jordan, J. C. ForTrps FMFLant	0302 30Jun	To MCS Quant	By22Au
Lillie, J. L. Jr.	7335	Fr HQMC To 3dMAW	WDJul	Koch, O, T.	7304	Clarke, T. W. Fr 3dMarDiv	180
Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Thomas, R. L.	7302	MCAS El Toro	31May	To MCS Quant	By22Au
Lund, A. A.	7302 WDJul	Fr 3dMAW To MARTC NAS Alan	neda By1Jul	McCurry, L. D. ForTrps FMFLant	<b>0802</b> 30 <b>J</b> un	Corn, C. D. Fr 2dMAW	733
Fr NAS SDiego To HQMC		Veigel, L. E.	0302	Ofstad, R. J.	7304	To War College Npt Costanza, F. V.	By17Au 250
MacAskill, R. M. Fr HQMC	0302	Fr 1stInfBn USMCR To AFSC NorVa	By18Aug	3dMAW Pafford, G .G.	30Jun 0302	Fr NSA Ft Meade Md	WDJu
To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Walker, A. S., Jr. Fr MCAAS Yuma Aris	z WDJul	1stMarDiv	30Jun 0802	To HQMC Costello, K. W.	733
Mallory, D. L. Fr MB WashDC	0302	To 1stMAW		Parry, S. W. 1stMarDiv	30Jun	Fr 2dMAW	
To War College Npt	By17Aug	Waltz, H. R. Fr Camp S. D. Butler	WDAug	Polgrean, E. R. 1stMarBrig	0301 31Aug	To HQMC Davis, W. J.	By24Ju 030
Martin, B. G. Fr Univ of Omaha	7302	To 1stMarDiv		Portillo, R. C.	0302	Fr Univ of Pa	WDJu
To MCS Quant	By22Aug 7335	Warnke, G. M. Fr MCB CamPen	1802	MCS Quant Spooner, J. R.	30Jun 7302	To ComStrikForSouth Davis, R. L.	080
McBarron, A. Fr MCS Quant	WDJul	To AFSC NorVa	By18Aug	Ofc CNO	30Jun	Fr Japan To MCS Quant	By22Au
To HQMC McMaster, R. G.	0302	Wegley, D. E. Fr 2dMAW	7302	Recent Comman	d and	DeKeyser, C. F.	180
Fr MCS Quant	WDJul	To HQMC West, C. L.	By4Aug	Staff Assignme		Fr ForTrps FMFPac To LosA St College	By28Au
To 3dMarDiv Miller, T. H., Jr.	7333	Fr Middle East Force	WDJul	Chilton, A. W., CO,		Degernes, M. L., Jr.	030
Fr BUWEPS		To HQMC Wilker, D.	7333	Whidbey Is, Wash.		Fr MCCWTC Bridgepor To Camp SD Butler	rt WDJ
To MCS Quant Miller, W. T.	By22Aug 0302	Fr MAD NAATC NAS	1	Giebler, B. W., Mana MCS, Quantico	gementEng,	Derning, E. G., Jr.	030
Fr 1stMarDiv		To MCS Quant Wilson, R.	By22Aug 7333	Jefferson, J. M., Jr.,		Fr 1stMCRRD To MCS Quant	By22Au
To MCS Quant Miner, R. R.	By22Aug 0302	Fr PgScol Monterey		5thMarines, 1stMarDiv Lauer, S. R., AsstHd		Devine, L. H.	030
Fr 1stMarDiv		To HQMC Windsor, J. J.	By7Jul 7332	HQMC		Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJu
To MCS Quant	By22Aug 3002	Fr MARTC NAS Gros	se Ile	Lowman, J., Jr., CO, MCAS, Kaneohe Bay		Dicus, W. A., Jr.	030
Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	To Maxwell AFB Wojcik, M. F.	By4Aug 0802	Lloyd, W. F., CO, Wpns'	TB, MCRD,	Fr MCRDep PI To MCS Quant	By22Au
Morel, O. J.	0802	Fr MCS Quant	WDJul	McMullen, R. A., CO,	3/4, 1stMar	Dinardo, J. J., Jr. Fr NSA Ft Meade Md	030
Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	To MAAG China Wolverton, G. D.	7333	Brig Noll, D. E., Asst G-4, M	CPD PI	To MCS Quant	By22Au
Morgan, H. H.	1802	Fr 1stMarBrig		Pippin, F. N., CO, VMA-		Domina, W. E. Fr HQMC	WDJu
Fr FMFPac To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To MARTC NAS Grosse	e He BylJui	CherPt Rinehart, J. H., CO,	VMR-253	To 2dMAW	
Mosteller, M.	1302	Temporary Prom		MCAF, Iwakuni		Dorsa, L. R. Fr 4thMCRRD	080
Fr 1stMCRRD To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Bortz, W. H. Jr. Gallentine, O. V.	Jun61 Jun61	Shenaut, D. L., Dir, MCSC, Albany Ga	RepairDiv,	To MCS Quant	By22Au
Munday, J. R.	1802	Lucas, W. R.	Jun61	•		Dowd, J. J. Fr Ft Eustis Va	350 WDJu
Fr 1stMarDiv To War College Npt	By17Aug	Luther, J. W. Michael, R. L., Jr.	Jun61 Jun61	Majore	38Åg	To 3dMarDiv	
Nelson, H. E.	0802	Mouzakis, G. E.	May61	Majors Majors	243	Edwards, R. J. Fr Supt USNA Anna	733: WDJu
Fr Ft Meade Md To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Phillips, A. L. Redalen, D. L.	Jun61 Jun61	Transfers Aichele, J. R.	1000	To 2dMAW	733
Norris, G. E. Fr Ontario Canada	WDJul	Seminoff, N. M. Wade, R.	Jun61 Jun61	Fr Ft Belvoir Va	WDJul	Elder, T. G. Fr Univ of Omaha	WDJu
To MCS Quant		Waldrop, O. R.	Jun61	To I&I 6thEngrCo USA Armstrong, C. B., Jr.	1CR 7304	To MAD NATTC MFS Eldridge, W. W., Jr.	733
YKeefe, A. F. Fr 2dMAW	7332	Wilson, A.	Jun61	Fr 3dMAW		Fr MCS Quant	WDJu
To HQMC WashDC	By1Aug	Permanent Prome	otions,	To HQMC Babe, G. A.	By7Aug 1302	To 1stMAW Engesser, R. B.	733
Parker, R. J. Fr HQMC	WDJul	Reserve		Fr HQMC		Fr MCAS Beaufort SC	WDJur
To MCSC Albany Ga	7333	Brown, E. A. Carpenter, B. V.	May61 May61	To MCS Quant Barr, J. C.	By22Aug 1302	To 2dMarDiv FMF Erickson, L. T.	7330
Parker, P. D. Fr NABTC NAS Pncla		Dietz, D. R. Exum, F. M.	May61	Fr 3dMarDiv To I&I 5thEngrCo USM	WDJul	Fr MCS Quant To TACRON-13	WDJu
To MCS Quant Pawleski, S. K.	By22Aug 0802	Fuetsch, S. J.	May61 May61	Barrineau, W. E.	0302	Eschholz, T. S.	0802
Fr MCS Quant	WDJul	Loyelace, F. E.	May61	Fr Ft Benning Ga To AFSC NorVa		Fr NAG Korea To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJu
To 3dMarDiv	0802	MacDonald, M. C.	May61	Berger, E. J.	By18Aug 7307	Ezell, D. D.	0802
Fr HQMC		Temporary Promo	otions,	Fr MCAS El Toro To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDAug
To MCS Quant Perry, J. E.	By22Aug 7333	Reserve	3504	Blair, G. G., II	1302	Fenton, C. C.	3002
Fr Ofc CNO		Allen, C. S. Arceneaux, A. J.	May61 May61	Fr 1stMarDiv To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr HQMC To MCSA Phila	WDJu
To MCS Quant eterson, A. H.	By22Aug 3002	Barnum, A. R.	May61	Bortz, W. H.	7302	Ferris, J. W.	733
Fr FMFPac	WDJul	Benson, J. M. Brown, J. S.	May61 May61	Fr Orange Calif To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr MCS Quant To 3dMAW	WDJu
To MCB CamPen eters, H. A.	7333	Carpenter, B. D.	May61	Bronars, E. J.	0302	Field, F. J.	1302
Fr 2dMAW	WDJul	Clark, R. H. Dryer, B. J.	May61 May61	Fr ALUSNA To FMFLant	WDJul	Fr 1stMCRRD To MCS Quant	WDJu
To MAD NATTC MFS ickerell, W. D.	0302	Embrey, T. C.	May61	Brown, D. L.	0302	Finney, H. F.	3502
Fr 2dMarDiv		Forward, M. H. Graves, H. R.	May61 May61	Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr MCS Quant To Ft Eustis Va	WDJur
To MCS Quant ledmond, W. L.	By22Aug 7307	Grosvenor, J. H., Jr.	May61	Brown, R. G.	0302	Flannagan, M. J.	WDJul
Fr MCAS El Toro		Hanna, A., Jr. Hess, P. N.	May61 May61	Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr MCS Quant To NABTC NAS Pucla	
To MCS Quant legan, W. D.	By22Aug 0302	Lally, P. T.	May61 May61	Brumfield, M. F.	2502	Frank, J. D.	2502 WDJul
Fr 6thMCRRD		Massey, J. H.	May61	Fr Staff PHIBGRU-1 To 1stMarDiv	WDJul	Fr HQMC To 3dMarDiv	
To MCS Quant leid, W. G.	By22Aug 0130	McComber, F. J . McCue, E. J.	May61 May61	Brunnenmeyer, S. A.	0302	Frye, R. W. Fr MAAG China	0802 WDJu
Fr 1stMarDiv To MCSC Barstow	WDJul	Paponis, J.	May61	Fr MB NavActs Italy To MCS Quant	WDJul	To Ft Sill Okla	
	0302	Peak, W. L. Pearman, J. A.	May61 May61	Bulger, T. E. Fr 2dMAW	0302 WD In	Galbraith, T. H. Fr MCS Quant	<b>WDJ</b> u
	WDJul	Sheil, R.	May61	To NAG Korea	WDJul	To 2dMarDiv	
Fr HQMC		Spjeldet, R. E.	May61 May61	Burckell, T. J. Fr MCRDep PI	0302	George, M. E. Fr HQMC	<b>030</b> 2 WDJu
Fr HQMC To SACLant toss, J. D.	7333	Stewart, G. A., Jr		To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To 1stMarDiv	
Fr HQMC To SACLant toss, J. D. Fr Univ of Omaha		Stewart, G. A., Jr. Stover, G. A.	May61				0302
Fr HQMC TO SACLant toss, J. D. Fr Univ of Omaha TO MCS Quant toush, M. B.	By22Aug 7333	Stover, G. A. Thomas, W. I.	May61 May61	Butler, H. M.	0302	Geston, J. S.	0000
Fr HQMC To SACLant loss, J. D. Fr Univ of Omaha To MCS Quant loush, M. B. Fr HQMC	By22Aug	Stover, G. A. Thomas, W. I. Tinsley, W. N. Wells, F. W.	May61 May61 May61 May61	Butler, H. M. Fr FMFLant To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Geston, J. S. Fr 1stMarDiv To 3dMarDiv	By3Aug
Fr HQMC To SACLant loss, J. D. Fr Univ of Omaha To MCS Quant loush, M. B. Fr HQMC To 2dMAW lushlow, B. A.	By22Aug 7333	Stover, G. A. Thomas, W. L. Tinsley, W. N. Wells, F. W. Wozniak, C. E.	May61 May61 May61 May61 May61	Butler, H. M. Fr FMFLant To 2dMarDiv Card, E. T.	0302	Geston, J. S. Fr 1stMarDiv To 3dMarDiv Girard, D. D.	By3Aug 0802
Fr HQMC Tos ACLant toss, J. D. Fr Univ of Omaha To MCS Quant toush, M. B. Fr HQMC To 2dMAW tushlow, B. A. Fr BUWEPS WashDC	By22Aug 7333 WDuJl	Stover, G. A. Thomas, W. I. Tinsley, W. N. Wells, F. W. Wozniak, C. E. Zagone, N. J.	May61 May61 May61 May61	Butler, H. M. Fr FMFLant To 2dMarDiv Card, E. T. Fr 3dMAW To MCS Quant	0302 WDJul 7304 By22Aug	Geston, J. S. Fr 1stMarDiv To 3dMarDiv Girard, D. D. Fr Vanderbilt Univ To MCS Quant	By3Aug 0802 WDJul
To SACLant Ross, J. D. Fr Univ of Omaha To MCS Quant Roush, M. B. Fr HQMC To 2dMAW Rushlow, B. A. Fr BUWEPS WashDC	By22Aug 7333 WDuJ1 0302	Stover, G. A. Thomas, W. L. Tinsley, W. N. Wells, F. W. Wozniak, C. E.	May61 May61 May61 May61 May61	Butler, H. M. Fr FMFLant To 2dMarDiv Card, E. T. Fr 3dMAW	0302 WDJul 7304	Geston, J. S. Fr 1stMarDiv To 3dMarDiv Girard, D. D. Fr Vanderbilt Univ	By3Aug 6802 WDJul 7305 WDJul

	Glasgow, J. M. Fr MCRDep, SDiego To MCS Quant	0302 By22Aug	Landrum, J. R. Fr MB NAS Jax To MCRDep PI	WDJul	Pytke, A. R. Fr 1stMarDiv To TACRON-12	7333 WDJul	Fr MB NB Phila To 2dMarDiv	2502 WDJun
	Glenn, J. Fr Sasebo To ForTrps FMFLant	1802 WDJul	Larsen, R. J. Fr MCAS CherPt To 1stMAW	WDJun	Quick, W. H., III Fr NAS PaxRiv To 3dMAW	7304	Wallis, E. L., Jr. Fr Univ of Nebr To Ft Leavenworth	0302 By23Aug
	Graham, P. G. Fr 1stMCRRD To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Larson, H. W. Fr TACRON-22 To MCAS CherPt	7335 WDJul	Rail, R. R. Fr MCS Quant To 3dMAW	WDJul	Watson, R. W. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant	7335 By22Aug
	Grimes, G. H. Fr 71stRfiCo USMCR To War College Npt	0302 By17Aug	Fr MCAS El Toro To Maxwell AFB	7335 By31Aug	Randali, H. B., III Fr 1stMarDiv To Univ of Utah	<b>0302</b> By26 <b>J</b> ul	Webb, J. N. Fr 1stMarBrig To MCS Quant	0302 By22Aug
	Groome, R. C. Fr Ft Leavenworth To FMFLant	<b>0302</b> WDJul	Latta, A. W., Jr. Fr 12thMCRRD To MCS Quant	0302 By22Aug	Ratliffe, E. N. Fr MCAS CherPt To 2dMAW	WDJul	White, T. A. Fr 3dMAW To MCAS Kaneohe Bay	WDJul
	Gustafson, W. H. Fr VMO-6 3dMAW	7335 WDJul	Leach, R. D. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCSC Albany Ga	3010 WDJul	Reese, R. V. Fr MCAAS Yuma Ariz To MCS Quant	7335 By22Aug	Wildey, R. L. Fr MIT Cambridge To HQMC	WDJun
	To 3dMAW AirFMFPac Guy, C. P. Fr NAD Hawthorne	1802 WDJul	Leder, F. D. Fr USMA West Pt	0302	Reissner, P. D., Jr. Fr 20thRfiCo USMCR To War College Npt	0302 By17Aug	Will, K. E. Fr 2dMarDiv FMF To MCS Quant	0302 By22Aug
×	To LFTUPac  Haggerty, G. L.  Fr MCAS CherPt	0302 WDJul	To MCS Quant  Lewis, R., Jr.  Fr NABTC NAS Pncla	By22Aug 7335	Richards, J. J. Fr Taiwan Def Comd	0302 WDJul	Wilson, R. R. Fr MCRDep PI To 3dMarDiv	0302 WDJul
	To FMFLant NorVa Haggerty, J. W., III Fr MCS Quant	0302 WDJul	To MCS Quant Maloney, J. H. Fr 3dMAW	By22Aug 3002 WDJul	To MCS Quant Rieder, A. R. Fr Orange Calif	7333	Wilson, H. B. Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
	To 1stMarDiv Haines, F. B.	7335	To MCSC Barstow  Marks, B. C.  Fr NB Portsmouth NH	0802 WDJul	To MCS Quant Ritter, L. C. Fr 1stMarBrig	By22Aug 7335 WDJul	Wirth, L. K. Fr Ft Sill Okla To ForTrps FMFLant	0802 WDJul
	Fr 3dMAW To MCS Quant Hamilton, R. J.	By22Aug 1302	To I&I 4th155mmGBtry Matheson, K. A.	7304	To 2dMAW  Roberts, D. E. Fr War College Npt	0702	Wood, J. W. Fr MCS Quant To 3dMarDiv	0302
	Fr ForTrps FMFLant To MCSA Phila Hanlon, E. W.	WDJul 0302	Fr 3dMAW To NABTC NAS Pncla Matthews, L. B.	WDJul 7304	To USNA Annapolis Robinson, G.	By1Aug 7304	Young, W. R. Fr 1stMarBrig To MCS Quant HMX-1	7335 WDJul
	Fr MCRDep PI To MCS Quant Hare, A. E.	By22Aug 0802	Fr TACRON-21 To 2dMAW McCain, W. E.	WDJul 0802	Fr 3dMAW To 1stMarBrig Rodenberber, W. H.	WDJul 7332	Ziogar, A. J. Fr 2dMAW To Maxwell AFB	7305 By31Aug
	Fr Univ Wash To HQMC Harrell, W. F.	WDJun 7335	Fr NavPhibScol NorVa To Ft Leavenworth McGuire, D.	By23Aug 0302	Fr NABTC NAS Pucla To 3dMAW AirFMFPac Roe, M. O.		Temporary Promo	
	Fr MCS Quant To 2dMAW Harris, R. G.	WDJun 0802	Fr 3dMarDiv To Ft Holabird Md McMullen, R. A.	By1Aug 0302	Fr 2dMarDiv To NAG Korea Roueche, B. E.	WDJul 7304	Bench, A. E. Bonin, L. A.	Jun61 Jun61
	Fr Ft Bliss Tex To 3dMarDiv Harris, H. H.	WDJul 0302	Fr 1stMarBrig To 3dMarDiv McCulloch, W. L.	WDJul 0302	Fr MCAS Kaneohe Bay To 1stMAW Russ, D. M.	BylAug 1802	Cameron, R. A. Cowle, F. G., Jr. Darbyshire, L. L.	Jun61 Jun61 Jun61
	Fr BuWeps To MCS Quant Hart, H.	By22Aug 7335	Fr MCS Quant To 1stMarDiv McCutchan, R. C.	WDJul 1302	Fr 1stMCRRD To MCS Quant Schmidt, C. M.	By22Aug 0302	Doud, F. E. Hiett, C. O. Jacks, E. K.	Jun61 Jun61 Jun61
	Fr Univ of Md To MCS Quant Hart, L. P.	By22Aug 7304	Fr 3dMarDiv To MB NAS BarPt McPoland, E. C.	By28Aug 0302	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCRDep PI Schneeman, C. J., Jr.	WDJul 0302	Macho, D. C. McCool, W. G., Jr. McNutt, R. W. Percival, R. E.	Jun61 Jun61 Jun61 Jun61
	Fr 2dMAW To War College Npt Hastings, J. T., Jr.	By17Aug 7302	Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant McVicars, A. L.	By22Aug 7335	Fr HQMC To MCS Quant Scott, K. M.	By22Aug 7302	Rhykerd, C. A. Shadrick, U. W. Shutt, G. H., Jr.	Jun61 Jun61 May61
	Fr 1st MAW To MCS Quant Hendricks, C. V.	By22Aug 0802	Fr 1stMAW To MCAS El Toro Mehlinger, M. F.	WDJul 3002	Fr 2dMAW To Maxwell AFB Scott, L. B.	By31Aug 2502	Smoke, F. R. Vobora, G. J.	Jun61 Jun61
	Fr PhibForLant To 1stMarBrig Hershey, G. R.	WDJul 0302	Fr MCSC Albany To MCS Quant Monti, A. A.	By22Aug 0302	Fr PhibGru-3 To MCS Quant Sheehan, C. I.	By22Aug 0302	Permanent Promot Reserve	tion,
	Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant Heywood, R. A.	By22Aug 0302	Fr 2dRfiCo USMCR To War College Npt Moody, C. G.	By17Aug 0302	Fr NavConstBnSLantFt To MCS Quant Showalter, C. E.	By22Aug 7304	Moore, M. R.	May
	Fr MCS Quant To 1stMarDiv Hill, T. R.	WDJul 0302	Fr USNA Anna To MCS Quant Musgrove, E. F. Fr MCRDep PI	By22Aug 0302	Fr 2dMAW To Maxwell AFB Sigmon, E. B., Jr. Fr FMFLant	By31Aug 0302	Temporary Promot Reserve	ions,
	Fr MB Guam To Ft Leavenworth Hillmer, D. F.	By23Aug 1302	To War College Npt Nelson, J. A. Fr 1stMAW	By17Aug 7335	To MCS Quant Sims, J. B. Fr MB NB KWest	By22Aug 0302	Brickell, W. W. Caldwell, M. A.	May May
	Fr HQMC To MCS Quant Hines, C. V.	By22Aug 0302	To MCS Quant O'Connell, J. P. Fr Ft Sill Okla	By22Aug 0802	To HQMC Smith, E. E. Fr 2dMAW FMFLant	By05Aug 7333	Cauchon, P. A. Clingan, B. E. Cosmos, J.	May May May
	Fr MCS Quant To 1stMarDiv Hirt, P. L. Fr Ft Bragg NC	WDJul 2502	To MCS Quant O'Hanesian, V. Fr War College Npt	By22Aug 0302	To MCS Quant Smith, G. H. Fr MCSA Phila	By22Aug 3002	Crawford, J. A. Doyle, R. P. Finney, G. W.	May May May
	To HQMC Holleky, J. J. Fr HQMC	By01Aug 3002	To Univ of Rochester Parrott, R. E. Fr Univ of Texas	By18Aug 0802 WDJul	To MCS Quant Snell, A. W. Fr Stanford Univ	By22Aug 1802	Flynn, C. E. George, T. Hall, J. S.	May May May
		By25Aug 0302	To MCS Quant Patton, W. C. Fr MB NS Trinidad	0802 WDJul	To HQMC Sprague, Z. E. Fr MAD NMC Pt Mugu	6602 WDJul	Hendrickson, R. J. Hews, J. H. Hutson, H. C.	May May May May
	To CO NB KWest Jaworski, E. W. Fr USNA Anna	By1Jul 0302	To 2dMarDiv Patton, W. B. Fr MIT Cambridge	0302	To AirFMFPac El Toro Stanton, D. C. Fr 3dMarDiv	0802	Kemp, H. B., Jr. Le Baron, E. W., Jr. Mahakian, C. K.	May May May
		By22Aug 0802	To MCS Quant Peacock, R. H. Fr FMFLant	By22Aug 7333	To Univ of NMex Street, C. E., Jr. Fr MCAS Kaneohe Bay	By20Jul 7333	McKenzie, J. A. Noland, J. E., Jr. Rust, R. W. Sandlin, T. H.	May May May
	To MCS Quant Jones, R. E. Fr 9thMCRRD	By22Aug 0302	To MCS Quant Pearcy, E. E. Fr 2dMAW FMFLant	By22Aug 7305	To 1stMAW Swigart, O. R., Jr. Fr 2dMAW	<b>0302</b> WDJul	Schrieber, R. M. Sorrentino, R. L. Teague, E. L., Jr.	May May May
	Judge, C. V. Fr FMFLant	By22Aug 0302 WDJun	To MCS Quant Perrich, R. J. Fr ComStrikForSouth	By22Aug 0302 WDJul	To 3dMarDiv Swords, J. J. Fr MCRS NYk	0302	Winfrey, F. N. Wood, J. L. Wright, W. D., Jr.	May May May
	To 3dMarDiv Kavakich, N. Fr 2dMarDiv	0302	To 1stMarDiv Peter, W. J., Jr. Fr 2dMarDiv	2502 WDJul	To War College Npt Temple, J. W. Fr AirFMFPac	By17Aug 3502 WDJul	Retired	
	Kellogg, W. C. Fr Univ of Md	7333	To 3d MarDiv Pheips, B. M. Fr 2dMAW FMFLant	7304	To 1stMarDiv Thompson, C. B., Jr. Fr 2dMarDiv	0302 WDJun	Bales, T. O. MAD NABTC NAS Puelo	7333 a 30Jun 0302
	Kiser, H. Fr NAG Korea	By22Aug 0302 WDJul	Phillips, G. R. Fr MCB CamLej	By22Aug 3002	To Ft Meade Md Thompson, R. B. Fr MCRD SDiego	1803	Benson, C. H. MCB CamPen Brixey, P. T. NROTC Unity of Colo	30Jun 0802 30Jun
	To NAS Miramar Kleppsattel, F. M. Fr MCS Quant	7335 WDJul	Piland, G. W. Fr NAAS Kingsville	By22Aug 7336 WDJul	To MCS Quant Vanmeter, J. M. Fr NavMiss Colombia	By22Aug 0302	NROTC Univ of Colo Glass, E. C. MCRDep SDiego	30Jun 0302 30Jun 3002
	To 3dMAW Ksycewski, C. C. Fr 1stMAW	0302 WDJul	To Meridian Miss Platt, R. M. Fr MCS Quant	0302 WD <b>J</b> ul	To AFSC NorVa Vrabel, M. J. Fr 1stMAW To 24MAW	By18Aug 3002 WDJul	Johnson, V. E., Jr. MCRDep SDiego McAlinn, J. H. MCRDep PI	31Jul 0802 31May
	To FMFLant NorVa		To 2dMAW		To 2dMAW		meaning 14	6E

0302 2Aug 3002 DJul

2502 1Aug 0302 2Aug 1802 2Aug 7335

Aug 2502 OJun

7335 4Jul 9302 DJul

0802

Aug 1803

Aug 0302 OJul

302

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302 Aug 302

Jul 802 Jul 802 Jul 502 Jul

335 Jul 333 Jul 333 Jul 335 Jul 335 Jul

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Description of Let   Profit	9302 WDJul 9302 By22Aug 7333 3002 WDJul 9802 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 9302 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 9302 WDJul
Sulveps   Sulv	By22Aug 7333 3002 WDJul 0802 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0302 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By21Aug 5802 WDJun 4702 WDJul
Balweps	7333 3002 WDJul 0802 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 0802 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
Start, E.   0309	3002 WDJul 0802 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0302 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702
Staff Assignments   Staff Assignments   Staff Assignments   Abbott, H. F., Asst Tragoff, G. Staff Assignments   Abbott, H. F., Asst Tragoff, G. Staff Assignments   Abbott, H. F., Asst Tragoff, G. Adams   A. Staff Assignments   Adams, J. H., Co. H&Hs, Co. Fer Pt Ball, R. E., Co, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., Co. H&Hs, MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., Co. H&Hs, MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., Co, MABS-4 MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., Co, MABS-4 MCAS, CherPt Bagnali, E. A., Co, MACS-6, MCAS, Ch	WDJul  0802  By22Aug 2502  WDJul  0802  WDJul  0302  By31Aug 7333  By22Aug 2502  WDJul  3002  By22Aug 5802  WDJul  6702  WDJul
Swisher, C. R.   3090   MCSC Barstow   31Jul   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   31Jul   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To 1&1 Sothrefic)   Swisher, C. R.   3002   Fm (RChep PI   To MCS Quant   3002   Swisher, C. R.   3002	WDJul  0802  By22Aug 2502  WDJul  0802  WDJul  0302  By31Aug 7333  By22Aug 2502  WDJul  3002  By22Aug 5802  WDJul  6702  WDJul
To Lét SothRido   Sy2Daug   To MCB CamLej   To MCB CamPen   To MCB CamPen   To MCB Cunt   To MCB Quant   To M	0802 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0302 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
Fr   18th Aw   30Jun   3dMAW	By22Aug 2502 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0302 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJul 6702 WDJul
To MCS Quant Bannigan, A. J. Fr istMarBrig To NABTC NAS Pnela Bannigan, A. J. Fr istMarBrig To NABTC NAS Pnela Bardin, J. N. Fr istMaw istMirems, J. C., Jr. 035650 Gustafson, W. H. 037357 Helm, W. H. 025382 Howle, W. O. 048419 Howle, W. O. 048419 Beers, T. G. 101017 McNussen, N. E. 046132 Pegues, T. H., Jr. 048649 Winters, J. E. 046132 Vamosi, J. S. 033253 Regulant Staff Assignments    Recent Command and Staff Assignments   September 1 of Control of Contro	2502 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0302 By31Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
Fr   1stMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   Pncla   Bardin, J. N.   Fr   1stMaw   IstMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   Pncla   Bardin, J. N.   Fr   1stMaw   IstMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   Pncla   Bardin, J. N.   Fr   1stMaw   IstMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   Pncla   Bardin, J. N.   Fr   1stMaw   IstMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   Pncla   Bardin, J. N.   Fr   IstMaw   IstMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   Pncla   IstMarBrig   To   NABTC NAS   IstMarBrig   To   NAS   Nas   IstMarBrig   To	WDJul  0802 WDJul  0302 By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJul  3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul  6702 WDJul
To MABTC NAS Prola Bardin, J. N.   Spr 1 stMAW   Spr 1 s	WDJul 0302  By31Aug 7333  By22Aug 2502  WDJun 3002  By22Aug 5802  WDJul 6702  WDJul
## Appointment, Reserve   Fr   stimAw   To 3dMAW AirFMFPac   To MCS Quant	WDJul 0302  By31Aug 7333  By22Aug 2502  WDJun 3002  By22Aug 5802  WDJul 6702  WDJul
Blaydes, A. M.   027429   Cotreau, G. S.   025358   Fr 3dMAW   MAD NATTC Mfs   Gardiner, J. C., Jr.   035650   Gardiner, J. C., Jr.   035650   Gardiner, J. C., Jr.   0456650   Gardiner, J. C.   Jr.   Jr.   0456650   Gardiner, J. C.   Jr.   Jr.   0456650   Gardiner, J. C.   Jr.   Jr	By31Aug 7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702
D'Alesandro, L. W. 0488436 Gardiner, J. C., Jr. 035650 Gustafson, W. H. 037357 Heim, W. H. 025382 Howle, W. O. 048419 Hubbs, H. L. 016933 Johnson, B., Jr. 011017 McNussen, N. E. 046132 Pegues, T. H., Jr. 048649 Reynolds, T. H., Jr. 027381 Winters, J. E. 018732 Vamosi, J. S. 033253  Recent Command and Staff Assignments  Recent Command	7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702
Gardiner, J. C., Jr. 035650 Gustafson, W. H. 037357 Helm, W. H. 025382 Howle, W. O. 048419 Hubbs, H. L. 015833 Johnson, B., Jr. 011017 McNussen, N. E. 046132 Reynolds, T. H., Jr. 048649 Fuss on J. S. 033253  Recent Command and Staff Assignments  Recent Command	7333 By22Aug 2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702
Helm, W. H.   025382   To MCS Quant   By22Aug   Garner, W. D.   Garner, W. D.   Garner, W. D.   Fr MCSC Albany   Fr MCSC Albany   Fr MCSC Albany   Fr MCSC Albany   To MCS Quant   By21Aug   To MCS Quant   To MCS Qua	2502 WDJun 3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
Howle, W. O.   048419	WDJun 3002  By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702  WDJul
To Ft Benning Ga   By31Aug   To 3dMarDiv   By21Aug   To Ft Benning Ga   By31Aug   To 3dMarDiv   By21Aug   Solve   Fr MCSC Barstow   To MCS Quant   By22Aug   To MCS Quant   By22Aug   To MCS Quant   Fr MCSC Barstow   To MCS Quant   To	3002 By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
Pegues, T. H., Jr.         048649         Fr USS Boxer         WDJul         Fr MCSC Barstow         Fr HQMC           Reynolds, T. H., Jr.         0927381         To 2dMarDiv         To 2dMarDiv         To MCS Quant         By22Aug         Fr MCSC Squant         By22Aug         Fr MCSC Squant         To MCS Quant         To MCRD SDiego         Fr MCB CamLej         To MCRD SDiego         To MCRD SDiego         MCAS CherPt         MCAS CherPt <td>By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul</td>	By22Aug 5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
To   MCS   Quant   By22Aug   By22Aug   Br   MCS   Quant   By22Aug   By22Aug   Br   MCS   Quant   By22Aug   Br   MCS   Quant   By22Aug   Br   MCS   Quant   MCS   Quant   Br   MCS   Quant   Br   MCS   Quant   Br   MCS   Qu	5802 WDJul 6702 WDJul
Recent Command and Staff Assignments  Abbott, H. F., Asst Trngoff, G-3, MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  CherPt Bognali, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  Tr 1stMarBrig WDJul Fr NSA Ft Meade Md To MCS Quant Bounded, W. W., Jr. 1302  WDJul Fr MB NAF Naha To MCRDep SDiego Dawson, C. F.  9802 9802 9802 9802 9802 9802 9802 980	WDJul 6702 WDJul
Recent Command and Staff Assignments  Recent Command and Staff Assignments  Abbott, H. F., Asst TrngOff, G-3, MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., CO, H&HS, MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  CHERPT  CHERPT  TO 2dMAW Benstead, D. E., Fr AfldDet Germany TO Ofc CNO Berglund, W. T., Fr ForTrps FMFLant TO MCS Quant To MCRD Splego WDJun To MCRD Splego To MCR	WDJul
Recent Command and Staff Assignments  Fr AFIdDet Germany To Ofc CNO Berglund, W. T. Abbott, H. F., Asst Trngoff, G-3, MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., CO, H&HS, MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MACS-6, MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. M., CO, MACS-6, MCAS, CherP	WDJul
Berglund, W. T.	
Abbott, H. F., Asst TrngOff, G-3, MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., CO, H&HS, MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS, MCS (MCAS, MCAS, MCS) (MCS) (MCS) (MCAS, MCAS, M	
MCAS, CherPt Adams, J. H., CO, H&HS, MCAS, CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,	
CherPt Ball, R. E., CO, MABS-24 MCAS, CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  WDJun Fr StnMCRDD Sy3Aug To 3dMarDiv Degener, W. E. Fr StrMCRDD Sy3Aug To 3dMarDiv Degener, W. E. Fr StrMCRDD To MCS Quant To MCS Quant Fr 1stMArDiv Fr 1stMarD	By22Aug 0802
CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  CherPt Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  Blair, A. L.  7302 Degener, W. E.  7302 Degener, W. E.  7302 Fr 1stMarDiv	By22Aug
Bognall, E. A., CO, MACS-6, MCAS,  Fr FOTTPS FMFLant  Fr IstMarDiv  WDJun  Fr IstMarDiv  WDJun  Fr IstMarDiv  To I&I istTrkCo.	3502
	WDJul
Britt, R. E., Asst PMO, MCAS, Boddy, H. E. 2501 Deltrich, R. E. 7333 Graham, W. H. E. PM PDec.	7333 WDJul
Byrum, P. B., Depot Disboff, To MCS Quant By22Aug To 1stMAW By1Jul To 1stMAW	
MCRD, PI Bonsail, W. U. 7331 penimond, J. W. W. W. W. W. F. Let We Div.	WDJul
Class, H. W. Personnel Dept HOMC To 3d MAW AirFMFPac To MCAS El Toro To NAS Pucla	
Lahr, R. J., Disboff, 1stMarDiv Boyd, D. Z. 9392 Pent, R. H. Usby Charles C. R. Asst Carlon C. R. Asst	7335
tor, MCAS, CherPt  To ForTrps FMFLant  To MCB CamLej  To MCS Quant  To MCS Quant  To MCS Quant  To MCS Quant	7331
MCAS Cherts Fr 2dMAW Fr 1stMarDiv Fr 2dMAW	
Neuman, J. L., Photographic Sect, To MCS Quant ByzzAug To MCS Quant Byzz	By22Aug 0302
Parcell, E. A., G-1, MCAS, CherPt Fr MCRDep PI WDJul Fr 1stMAW WDJul Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
Nav Dent (Air) Nav Dent Bradley, T. E. 7305 Donald, W. A. 0302 Harmon, H. L.	3402
Rowe, E. J., Special Projoff, Disb FT ISLMAW WDJul FT ISLMATON FT	WDJul
Brandenhorst, J. D. 0302 Drago, A. N. 7305 Harris, J. B.	0302
Deaths, Retired Fr Yokosuka Fr MCAS CherPt Fr 2dMarDiv To 1stMarDiv By1Aug To MCS Quant By22Aug To I&I 3dRflCo	By1Aug
Broadwell, F. C. 2502 Dyer, R. W. 3002 Harris, J. B.	0802
Monrad Mont 17Apr To MCS Quant By22Aug To MCSC Barstow To MCS Quant	By22Aug
Brown, A. W. 0802 Eldridge, R. B. 0301 Haskins, S. S. Fr Ft Sill Okla WDJul Fr 2dMAW WDJul Fr 1stMCRRD	0302
To 3dMarDiv To 1stMarDiv To 1stMarDiv Hawren	By1Aug 7333
Fr 3dMarDiv Fr 4thMCRRD Fr 1stMAW	
To MCS Quant By22Aug To MCS Quant By22Aug To MCS Quant Bunch, W. J. 3502 Ertlmeier, G. J. 7302 Hearn, T. M.	By22Aug 1802
Transfers Fr 1stMarDiv Fr 1stMarBrig WDJun Fr Camp Butler	WDJul
Abraham, J. W. 0802 Butler, L. R. 1802 Feln, L. I. 0302 Hedin, J. A.	2502
Fr PhibGru-3 WDJul Fr 11thMCRRD WDJul Fr 2dMarDiv Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant To MCS Quant By22Aug To MCS Quant	WDJul
Adams, S. T. 0302 Buttolph, R. D. 1803 Filosa, R. W. 0130 Heesch, R. W.	0802
Fr 1stMarBrig To Ft Benning Ga By28Aug Fr ForTrps FMFLant To MB NavFor Iceland By1Jul Fr 3dMarDiv WDJul Fr Ft Sill Okla To MCS Quant	By22Aug
Adkins, M. M. 1302 Campbell, W. S. 3010 Fimian, C. 0302 Hegwood, H. W.	3060 WDJul
To Ft Belvoir Va By9Aug To MCSC Barstow To MCS Quant By22Aug To 3dMAW	
Albert, C. L. 2502 Campbell, L. A., III 7333 Finne, D. D. 0302 Henson, W. E. Fr 1stTkBn USMCR WDJul Fr AirFMFPac Fr Univ of Minn WDJul Fr MAAG Taiwan	2502
To 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant By22Aug To Univ of Nebr To MCS Quant	By22Aug 7302
Fr MCRDep SDiego Fr Coronado SDiego WDJun Fr 3dMarDiv WDJul Fr 1stMarBrig	WDJul
To MCS Quant By22Aug To MCAS Kaneohe Bay To ForTrps FMFPac To 2dMAW	2502
Fr NavActy Italy Fr 3dMarDiv Fr 1stMCRRD Fr USS Eldorado	WDJul
To MCS Quant By22Aug To OIC MCRS LosA By15Aug To 1stMarDiv By1Aug To MCSC Barstow Anthony, F. P. 7333 Chrisinger, E. L. 0130 Forman, J. R. 0130 Horton, J.	3060
Fr 1stMAW WDJun Fr MCRDep PI WDJul Fr 1stMAW WDJul Fr MAG-32 To 2dMAW To 1stMAW To MCAS Beaufort To FMFLant	WDJun
Arman, P. T. 2502 Christensen, D. R. 0302 Fortmeyer, R. D. 7333 House, W. E., Jr.	2502
Fr LangScol Monterey WDJul Fr 1stMarBrig Fr 1stMarBrig WDJul Fr 2dMarDiv To DefComd Taiwan To Ft Benning Ga By28Aug To 1stMAW To MCS Quant	By22Aug
Arsenault, R. W. 4302 Clayborne, J. W. 1802 Foster, R. D. 7335 Huckle, R. A.	7302 WDJul
To HQMC To NavIntelScol By30Jun To 1stMarBrig To Meridian Miss	
Aschenbeck, T. F. 7304 Clemens, G. A. 3010 Foster, C. C. 7331 Hughes, R. C. 7304 Clemens, G. A.	WDJul
To MCS Quant By22Aug To 2dMAW To 2dMAW To NS Trinidad	6402
Aspinwall, G. S. 3502 Coffman, J. L. 6302 Fraser, R. L. 3025 Humbard, J. H.  Fr 3dMarDiv WDJul Fr 1stMCRRD Fr MCSA Phila WDJul Fr MAD NATTC Mfs	45.44
To MCS Quant To MCS Quant By22Aug To FMFLant NorVa To MCAF Jacksonville	WDJul

	Humphrey, L. H. Fr 3dMarDiv To 1stMarDiv Huntzinger, H. J. Fr 6thMCRRD To 3dMarDiv Hutchings, W. K. Fr 1st MAW To MCS Quant Jacks, G. G. Fr 1stMAW To 329Sqdn Geo AFB Jacobs, R. R. Fr MCRDep SDiego To 1stMarBrig Johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	0130 WDJul 1302 WDJun 7304 By22Aug 7305 WDJul 3010	Matoian, G. Fr NABTC NAS Pncla To MCAS El Toro  McCoury, M. W. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCRS Portland Ore  McDonald, C. J., Jr. Fr FMPAC To Ft Meade Md  McBride, G. E. Fr 9th MCRRD To 3dMarDiv	7302 WDJul 2502 WDJul 2502 WDJul 2502 WDJul	Roberts, S. H. Fr 1stMAW To 1stMarDiv Rogers, H. G. Fr 1stMAW To 2dMAW Rowe, D. L. Fr Univ of Okla To OIC MCRS LRock Rowley, J. D.	3030 WDJul 3035 WDJul 7302 WDJun 1803	Wadsworth, R. M. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant Walker, D. R. Fr 1stMarBrig To OIC MCRS Rich Walsh, J. J., Jr. Fr NABTC NAS Pnela To MCS Quant Way, J. D.	0302 By22Aug 0302 By10Aug 7307 By22Aug 7332
	Huntzinger, H. J. Fr 6thMCRRD TO 3dMarDiv Hutchings, W. K. Fr 1st MAW TO MCS Quant Jacks, G. G. Fr 1stMAW TO 329Sqdn Geo AFB Jacobs, R. R. Fr MCRDep SDiego To 1stMarBrig Johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	WDJun 7304 By22Aug 7305 WDJul 3010	McCoury, M. W. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCRS Portland Ore McDonald, C. J., Jr. Fr FMPAC To Ft Meade Md McBride, G. E. Fr 9th MCRRD To 3dMarDiv	WDJul  2502  WDJul  2502	Fr 1stMAW To 2dMAW Rowe, D. L. Fr Univ of Okla To OIC MCRS LRock	WDJul 7302 WDJun	Fr 1stMarBrig To OIC MCRS Rich Walsh, J. J., Jr. Fr NABTC NAS Pncla To MCS Quant Way, J. D.	By10Aug 7307 By22Aug 7332
	To 3dMarDiv Hutchings, W. K. Fr 1st MAW To MCS Quant Jacks, G. G. Fr 1stMAW To 329Sqdn Geo AFB Jacobs, R. R. Fr McRepep SDiego To 1stMarBrig Johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	By22Aug 7305 WDJul 3010	McDonald, C. J., Jr. Fr FMPAC To Ft Meade Md McBride, G. E. Fr 9th MCRRD To 3dMarDiv	WDJul 2502	Rowe, D. L. Fr Univ of Okla To OIC MCRS LRock	WDJun	Walsh, J. J., Jr. Fr NABTC NAS Pncla To MCS Quant Way, J. D.	7307 By22Aug 7332
	To MCS Quant jacks, G. G. Fr 1stMAW To 329Sqdn Geo AFB jacobs, R. R. Fr MCRDep SDiego To 1stMarBrig johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	7305 WDJul 3010	To Ft Meade Md McBride, G. E. Fr 9th MCRRD To 3dMarDiv	2502	To OIC MCRS LRock		Way, J. D.	7332
	Fr 1stMAW To 329Sqdn Geo AFB Jacobs, R. R. Fr MCRDep SDiego To 1stMarBrig Johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	WDJul 3010	Fr 9th MCRRD To 3dMarDiv		Rowley, J. D.	1803		
	To 329Sqdn Geo AFB Jacobs, R. R. Fr MCRDep SDiego To 1stMarBrig Johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	3010	To 3dMarDiv		Fr MAAG Taipei	D-001	Fr NATTU NAS Pncla Wells, J. A., Jr.	WDJun 7333
	Fr MCRDep SDiego To 1stMarBrig Johnson, R. C. Fr SthMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej		McBride, J. P.	7304	To MCS Quant Ruete, A. W., Jr.	By22Aug 0302	Fr NAS CorpC To 2dMAW	WDJul
	Johnson, R. C. Fr 8thMCRRD To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej		Fr AirFMFPac To MCAS El Toro	B: 1Aug	Fr 4th MCRRD To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Whalley, A. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
	To MCS Quant Johnston, P. M. Fr MCB CamLej	1802	McQuown, M.	0302	Ruthazer, W. C. Fr 2dMarDiv	WDJul	To ForTrps FMFLant Willcox, C. E.	0302
	Fr MCB CamLej	By22Aug	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To MCS Quant Sallade, P. H.	7307	Fr 1stMarBrig To I&I 9thRflCo	By18Aug
		0302	Megna, P. E. Fr 1st MarBrig	7331	Fr NAAS Kingsville To Meridian Miss	WDJul	Willis, C. H. Fr 1stMarBrig	7302
	To Ft Benning Ga Jones, C. F.	By28Aug 7333	To MCS Quant Merrill, W. A.	By22Aug 1802	Sanford, D. W. Fr MB Pearl	WDJul	To MCS Quant Wright, F. H.	By22Aug 7302
	Fr MCRDep PI To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr Port-au-Prince To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To 1stMarDiv	0302	Fr 4th MCRRD To 3dMAW	WDJun
	Jones, J. D. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Mitchell, D. H. Fr NAATC NAS CorpC	WDJul	Sanford, G. Fr MCS Quant		Yackel, R. A. Fr 1stMarBrig	0130
	To Bridgeport MCCWC Jones, R. W.	0802	To 2dMAW Mogensen, P. C.	7302	To USNA Anna Sautter, A. J.	By1Aug 6402	To HQMC	By10Aug 0302
	Fr MB NB Subic Bay To USNA Anna	By15Aug	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr 1stMAW To MCAS CherPt	WDJul	Yadlowsky, P. Fr Monterey, Cal	
	Kaufman, C. D., Jr. Fr Ft Belvoir Va	WDJul	Moody. R. F. Fr MCRDep SDiego	0802	Schulze, R. C. Fr 12thMCRRD	WDJul	To USNA Anna Yeater, O. L.	By1Aug 4106
	To MCB CamLej Keagle, B. W.	0702	To War College Npt Morrisey, R. B.	By17Aug 4302	To 3dMarDiv Scott, W. A., Jr.	2502	Fr MCSA Phila To NavIntelScol	By30Jun
	Fr ForTrps FMFPac	WDJun	Fr HQMC	WDJun	Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Temporary Promo	otions
	To MCAS El Toro Kehoe, J. B.	0302 WD Jul	To MCAS Kaneohe Bay Morris, J. C.	7335	Shellhorn, M. W. Fr FMFLant	3025	Allen, F. R.	June
	Fr 1st MCRRD To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 1st MAW To NABTC NAS Pncla	WDJul	To 3dMarDiv Shore, H. E., Jr.	By21Aug 7333	Bjork, W. V. Broad, R. O., Jr.	June June
1 1 1	Kehrle, J. E. Fr 2dMAW	7333	Morrin, W. C. Fr NavPhibScol SDiego	0802	Fr 1stMarDiv To 3dMAW	WDMay	Caldas, J. J., Jr. Ficere, W. G., r.	June June
1	To MCS Quant Kelly, E. F.	By1Aug 1802	To MCS Quant Navorska, D. R.	By22Aug 7304	Shore, B. J. Fr MCRDep PI	0302 WDJul	Freeman, R. A. Hatch, W. W.	June June
1	Fr Yokosuka To HQMC	By15Aug	Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant	By22Aug	To 2dMarDiv		Hatch, D. J. Heiser, K. R.	June June
1	Kendrick, H. L. Fr MCRDep SDiego	1803	Nelson, R. E. Fr 1stAnglico	WDJul	Shoup. J. D. Fr PgScol Monterey	WDJul	Hohman, R. B.	June June
1	To MCS Quant Kent, G. D.	By22Aug 3010	To 3dMAW Nelson, M. R.	7331	To HQMC Shrader, P. A.	0302	Houle, F. J., Jr. Kennedy, T. J., Jr.	June
1	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCSC Barstow	WDJul	Fr NAAS Chase Field To 1stMAW	By1Aug	Fr MCRDep PI To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Kent, W. L. Loe, G. E.	June June
	Kleswetter, G. M.	7331	Nicholson. E. W.	1310	Shunkey, W. P. Fr 3dMarDiv	3010 WDJul	Ludlow, J. L. McCarthy, P. J.	June June
	Fr MCAS El Toro To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr 1stMarDiv To 3d MarDiv	0120	To MCSC Albany Silard, C. D., Jr.	7333	McCarty, J. A. Murch, D. H.	June
	Kilduff, C. E. Fr 1stMarBrig	0130	Nix. G. H., Jr. Fr HQMC	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To 3dMAW	WDJul	Pitt, A. Ragsdale, J. E., Jr.	June
	To ForTrps FMFLant King, E. C.	0302	To 1stMAW Norton, R. J.	1802	Slack, T. W.	2501	Ramsey, D. A. Schuyler, J. A.	June June
	Fr MCSC Albany To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr 5thMCRRD To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant	By21Aug	Silva, L. V. Smith, N. H.	June June
	Knuebel, K. P. Fr MB NAS Atsugi	1803 WDJul	O'Brien, W. J. Fr NSA Ft Meade	0302	Slusarz, G. A. Fr MAD NATTC Mfs	WDJul	Strand, G. D. Tunget, E. L.	June June
	To 1stMarDiv Koleber, L. E.	0802	To MCS Quant Ohlgren, A. S.	By22Aug 7333	To 3dMAW Smith, H. R.	7333	Walsh, R. L. Wilson, D. E.	June June
	Fr ForTrps FMFLant To 2dMAW	WDJul	Fr NABTC NAS Pncla To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr NAS CorpC To 2dMAW	WDJul		
	Kraynak, J. P. Fr Ft Belvoir	1302 WDJul	Olmstead, S. G. Fr Camp SD Butler	0302 WD <b>J</b> ul	Snell, B. S. Fr MCS Quant	0302	Temporary Promo Reserve	otions,
	To MCS Quant Kucharski, C. R.	2502	To Ft Holabird Olney, H. F.	0302	To HQMC Spiesel, W. J.	By6Aug 0802	Abel, J. F.	May
	Fr 1stMAW	WDJul	Fr LFTULant NorVa To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr MCRDep SDiego To War College Npt	By17Aug	Aucoin, G. C. DeLong, D.	May May
	To MCAAS Yuma Kueker, W. R.	3402	Overholser. G. A.	0115	Stanton, A. W. Fr MCB CamLej	3010 WDJul	Goodwin, R. E. Gridley, T. H., Jr.	May May
	Fr USS Boxer To MCSC Albany	WDJul	Fr HOMC To MCB CamLej	WDJul	To MCRD SDiego Stanton, T. P.	1802	Hanson, D. A. Jones, J. E.	May May
	LaPorte, A. A., Jr. Fr 9thMCRRD	0302	Page, J. E. Fr USS Hancock	WDJul	Fr Pt Lyautey To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Kimes, W. H., II La Bianca, C. T.	May May
	To Ft Benning Ga. Layne, D. Q.	By31Aug 2502	To Ft Benning Ga Parcell, W. K.	7332	Stalfi, R. H.	1302	Policano, G. J. Roland, R. W.	May May
	Fr ForTrps FMFLant To Port-au-Prince	WDJul	Fr MCS Quant To HQMC		Fr MCB CamLej To Ft Belvoir Va	By9Aug	Rorrer, G. T., Jr.	May
	Leavitt, E. J. Fr MCRDep SDiego	1302	Parsons, J. R. Fr NAATC NAS CorpC	7332 WDJul	Stout, D. E. Fr MCB CamLej	3025	Schappa, J. F. Sims, R. E.	May May
	To MCS Quant Ledbetter, A. C.	By22Aug 0802	To 3dMAW Pate, G. S.	7333	To NavSupCen Oak Stratford, W. K.	By9Jul 7333	Sweeney, J. E. Tylunas, J. F.	May May
	Fr ForTrps FMFPac To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr NAS CorpC To 2dMAW	WDJul	Fr FMFLant To 2dMAW	WDJun	Wendt, J. W. Williams, T. L., Jr.	May May
	Lenihan, J. D. Fr 1stMarDiv	0802	Patterson. F. D. Jr. Fr NAS Alameda Calif	7335 WDJul	Stutler, E. C. Fr ForTrps FMFLant	3010	Retired	
	To LangScl Montrey Lepp, J. R.	By30Aug 0302	To 1stMAW Payne, N. E., Jr.	7304	To MB NB Bklyn Swigert, W. G.	By1Jul 0302	Arnold, D. W.	2010
	Fr CinCEur	WDAug	Fr 3dMAW	WDJul	Fr MCRDep PI To WpnsTrgCen NorVa	By5Aug	MB NS SFran Barbour, J. L.	30Jun 0130
	To MCS Qant Lichtenwalter, E.	7333	To NAS Anacostia Pitman, C. H.	7332	Talbert, R. L. Fr NAS CorpC	7333 WDJul	ForTrps FMFPac Beatty, J. N.	30Jun 3060
	Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr NATTU NAS Pncla To 3dMAW	WDJul	To 2dMAW	7332	2dMAW Bell, J. L.	30Jun 0130
	Livingston, G. M. Fr 5th155mmHowBtry	0802	Plauche, B. L. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Thuesen, R. Fr 1stMarDiv		MB NS SFran Boyle, M.	30Jun 4302
	To War College Npt Lorzing, J. E.	By17Aug 3402	To ForTrps FMFLant Purcell, R. D.	7335	To MCS Quant Touchton, A. H.	By22Aug 3010	LosA Bradley, W. W.	30Jun 0302
	Fr 3dMarDiv To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr ForTrps FMFLant To FMFLant NorVa	WDJul	2dMarDiv	31May
	Lottsfeldt, P. F. Fr 1stMAW	7305 WDJul	Ratcliff, P. D. Fr USS F D Roosevelt	0302	Turner, C. F. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Brokman, W. A. NABTC NAS Pncla	7335 31May
		0302	To MB NAS Lakehurst Rishel, A. C.	1803	To MCRD SDiego Valentini, M. S.	2502	Brown, R. H. 3dMAW	7304 30Jun
	To 3dMAW	2000000		WDJul	Fr PgScol Monterey	WDJul	Burch, H. F. 3dMAW	5502 31May
	To 3dMAW Mallard, F. F. Fr 3dMarDiv		Fr USS Lexington To MCRD SDiego		10 MCSQuant			
	To 3dMAW Mallard, F. F. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant Manchester, L. D.	By22Aug 0702	To MCRD SDiego Ritts, R. O.	2502	To MCSQuant Viers, W. G. Fr 2dMarDiv	1302	Bynum, A. F. MCB 29 Palms	3502 30Jun
	To 3dMAW Mallard, F. F. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant Manchester, L. D. Fr ForTrps FMFPac To MB NS SFran	By22Aug 0702 WDJul	To MCRD SDiego Ritts, R. O. Fr 1stMarDiv To MAAG Taiwan	2502 WDJul	Viers, W. G. Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant	By22Aug	Bynum, A. F. MCB 29 Palms Callaham, J. W.	3502
	To 3dMAW Mailard, F. F. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant Manchester, L. D. Fr ForTrps FMFPac To MB NS SFran Manning, P. A. Fr 1stMarBrig	By22Aug 0702 WDJul 7333	To MCRD SDiego Ritts, R. O. Fr 1stMarDiv To MAAG Talwan Robb, A. H. Fr 3dMarDiv	2502	Viers, W. G. Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant Villareal, R. S. Fr 1stMAW	By22Aug 7305	Bynum, A. F. MCB 29 Palms Callaham, J. W. 1stMarDiv Cameron, D. H.	3502 30Jun 4002 31May 0202
	To 3dMAW  Mallard, F. F. Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant  Manchester, L. D. Fr ForTrps FMFPac To MB NS SFran  Manning, P. A.	By22Aug 0702 WDJul	To MCRD SDiego Ritts, R. O. Fr 1stMarDiv To MAAG Taiwan Robb, A. H.	2502 WDJul 1803	Viers, W. G. Fr 2dMarDiv To MCS Quant Villareal, R. S.	By22Aug	Bynum, A. F. MCB 29 Palms Callaham, J. W. 1stMarDiv	3502 30Jun 4002 31May

Campbell, J. N.	2002
ForTrps FMFLant	30Jun
Chapman, D. B.	0130
HQMC	31May
Cloninger, M. F.	0130
ForTrps FMFPac	30Jun
Cowart, V. E.	<b>3010</b>
MCS Quant	30Jun
Dangerfield, G. B.	3402
2dMAW	30Jun
Eaton, B. A.	6402
FMFLant	30Jun
Edwards, D. E.	4130
HQMC	31May
France, K. E.	0130
MCB CamPen	30Jun
Garrett, J. T.	0302
MCAS Beaufort SC	30Jun
Gordon, J.	3502
MCS Quant	30Jun
Gragan, D. E. ForTrps FMFPac	WDJul
Gregory, V. C. MCSC Albany Ga Hanlon, E. S.	3302 31 May
Haraison, P. J.	6602 30Jun 0130
1stMarDiv	30Jun
Hardwick, H. A.	3010
MCB CamPen	31 May
Hayes, W. D.	6502
3dMAW	30 Jun
Huber, F. E.	0130
For Tree FMFLant	30Jun
Keller, K. A.	7304
NAATC NAS CorpC	30Jun
Kozlowski, J.	3030
FMFLant	31May
Link, J. F.	4602
1stMarDiv	30Jun
Mackay, C.	0130
MB NB Bklyn	30Jun
Martin, J. D.	6402
2dMAW	30Jun

2dMAW
Mayhall, T. R.
MCAS CherPt
Medeiros, M.
FOrTrps FMFLant
Meyers, W. P., Jr.
2dMAW

2dMAW
Milihauser, C. F.
HQMC
O'Brien, M. W.
MB NS SFran
Price, G. I.
3dMAW
Roles, W. L.
3dMAW
Rush, M. R.
3dMAW
Scarboro, D.
2dMAW
Schlick, J. K.

Schlick, J. K. 2dMAW

2dMAW
Schwinn, D. K.
MB NS SFran
Scott, R. G.
MB Brem
Scamans, F. B.
2dMAW

2dMAW
Sullivan, B. C.
2dMarDiv
Thomas, J. W.
MCRDep PI
Towie, F. D.
1stMarDiv
Van Camp, P. A.
3dMAW
Wallace, J.

# 3dMAW Wallace, J. MD NDC NB Ptsmh Watson, T. H. VA Hosp Iowa City Williams, F. C. 3dMAW Wood, S. J. MCS Quant Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Dunn, W. F., CO, I Btry, 3/12, 1st Dunn, W. F., CO, I Btry, 3/12, 1st
MarBrig
George, G. J., I&I, 6thRfiCo., Little
Rock, Ark.
Greene, W. M., III, Sched Off,
RTR. MCRD, PI
Mitchell, J. P., DPO, MCRD, PI
Moore, M. A., Bn S-3, Camp H. M.
Smith, Calif.
Winstead, M. E., AsstHd, MCExch
Serv, HQMC

#### Deaths, Retired

Burns, T. R.
USNH Philadelphia Pa
Gillespie, L. M.
Puerto Rico
Miller, F. G.
USNH Bethesda Md 27Apr 30May 27May

#### Selected for Permanent Appointment, Reserve

Adams, C. C.
Adams, J. B.
Adams, J. B.
Ainsworth, C. L.
Aldridge, J. B.
Allen, C. E.
Allen, C. E.
Allen, J. H., Jr.
Amend, R. G.
Ames, C. S.
Amundsen, E. A.
Anderson, E. A.
Anderson, E. R.
Anderson, E. R.
Anderton, G. T., Jr.
Antezak, A. J.
Anton, D. R.
Arbacas, W. V.
Arsenault, R. W.
Arthur, R. O.
Ashley, W. C.
Audsley, E. H.
Austin, H. M., Jr.
Baggett, J. C., Jr.
Bailey, A. S.
Baker, G. F.
Baker, K.
Baldwin, H. J., Jr.
Bandyk, W. A.
Barnes, C., Jr.
Barnest, G. P.
Barritt, O. R.
Bartitt, G. E.
Bartyzel, H. R.
Baxter, M. G.
Bearden, M.
Beaver, J. C.
Beck, K. R.
Becraft, W. H.
Beith, R. H.
Beith, R. H.
Beith, R. H.
Beith, R. R.
Berry, N.
Black, J. G.
Black, J. Brassneid, J. T Bratt, E. J. Bray, W. R. Brill, W. J. Brooks, E. E. Brooks, S. J. Brown, T. L. Bruning, H. A. Bruton, G. F.
Bryant, T. M.
Bucel, A. A.
Bunce, T. G.
Bunch, W. J.
Burkett, C. L.
Burt, F. R.
Bushwitz, H. W.
Bustin, J. C.
Butler, A. S.
Butler, E. L.
Byers, K. L.
Cadwell, R. A.
Calcagno, M. J.
Cadwell, R. A.
Calcagno, M. J.
Campbell, W. J.
Campbell, W. J.
Camplell, W. J.
Camplell, W. J.
Camplell, W. S.
Campliongo, S. J.
Candler, O. G., Jr.
Cannon, G. W.
Capinas, D. J.
Carrenter, E. E.
Carter, D.
Carson, R. W.
Casper, J. H.
Castro, J.
Cates, C. D.
Chambers, A. B.
Chandler, J. D.
Chapman, C. T.
Chapman, E. J.
Chaput, R. U.
Charron, D. H.
Chavin, J. E.
Chester, C. R.
Chrisinger, E. L. Christiensen, J. R. Christie, C. O. Christileb, B. T. Cieszynski, F. M. Clancy, W. S.

3010 31May 0130 31May 3030 30Jun 0130 30Jun

0130 30Jun 3060 31May 7335 30Jun

6402 30Jun

0130 30Jun

3030

30Jun 3010 30Jun

6402

30Jun

0130 30Jun 3310 30Jun 2045 30Jun 6402 30Jun

0302 30Jun 0302 31May 3060 30Jun 0130 31May

Clark, B. E.
Cleeland, D. A.
Cleland, G., Jr.
Clemens, G. A.
Cline, J., Jr.
Clipper, C. H.
Coats, F. R.
Colaugelo, N.
Colourn, G. W.
Conelly, J. W., Jr.
Consodine, T. J., Jr.
Cooley, D. J.
Cornish, C. L.
Costanza, F. V.
Coulter, R. G.
Courtney, J. R.
Couto, L. Courtney, J. R.
Couto, L.
Cowper, T. J.
Craig, C. C.
Crain, M. W.
Crawford, J. R.
Cribb, G. F.
Croll, R. Mc.
Creekmore, G., Jr.
Croasdell, T. P.
Cronk, R. R.
Dale, F. H.
Darr, Leslie R., Jr.
Davenport, T. E.
Davis, E. M.
Davis, J. A.
Davis, J. A.
Davis, J. A.
Davis, J. E.
Dean, H. G.
Dean, P. R.
DeGennaro, E. J.
De La Torre, G. F.
Demnis, H. S.
Dennis, H. S.
Denny, M. L.
Denyer, S. A., Jr.
Derr, N. M.
Dick, R. W.
Dickison, W.
Dickison, W.
Dickson, E. L.
Dietz, L. F.
Dimick, G. D.
Divoky, R. J.
Dixon, R. R.
Doherty, J. P.
Dolan, R. E.
Donahue, L. J.
Douglet, A. J.
Doudna, T. E.
Drake, P. L.
Driggers, W. E.
Durgan, E. F.
Durham, J. P.
Dutton, F. W.
Eaton, H. M.
Eckenfels, G. T. Edwards, C. Elder, J. O. Elder, W. M. Elliott, H. R. Elliott, J. M. Elliott, J. R. Elliott, J. M.
Elliott, J. R.
Elliott, J. R.
Emerson, S. M.
Endicott, G. P.
Engelhardt, H. H.
Enos, J. A.
Eppley, A.
Erickson, E. L.
Eubanks, F. P.
Evans, R. L.
Eversole, C. W.
Everson, R. T.
Faber, D. R.
Fancher, C. C.
Faraklas, T. Jr.
Farris, W. D.
Fasano, T.
Fellows, L. E.
Fellows, L. E.
Fellows, W. H.
Fenstermacher, D. E.
Ferguson, D. S.
Fichter, J. A.
Filosa, R. W.
Finney, R. E.
Flaherty, W. C.
Floyd, W. R.
Foley, R. G.
Foss, L. D.
Fraser, R. L.
Frey, E. C.
Friar, E. V.
Frisble, C. W.
Frye, R. A.
Fulbright, J. H.
Gallant, R. A.
Gardner, W. R. Fulbright, J. H.
Gallant, R. A.
Gardner, W. R.
Garvey, J. M.
Gemske, J. R.
Gerard, L. E., Jr.
Gerding, E. E.
Geyer, G. W., Jr.

Gillis, J. A., Jr.
Girouard, E.
Giauser, G. W.
Goen, S.
Goit, R. W.
Goodspeed, J. F.
Goodwin, C. W.
Gordon, G. O., Jr.
Gracet, R. E.
Grattan, E. V.
Gray, D. K.
Grebe, A. J.
Green, B. S.
Greene, R. B.
Greenwald, J.
Gregory, W. T.
Groesbeck, W. H.
Gryder, K. W.
Gulee, H. B.
Haenelt, P. J., Sr.
Hall, D. W., Jr.
Hall, L. N.
Hamilton, C. W.
Hardacker, N. S., Jr.
Hardin, R. N.
Harman, D. N.
Harris, J. R.
Hartis, J. R.
Hartis, J. R.
Hartis, J. R.
Hartwey, L. R.
Harwey, L. R.
Hawwey, R. R.
Hay, W. C.
Hayes, C. M.
Hearns, P. A.
Hedloff, R. J.
Hegwood, H. W.
Henderson, J. Y.
Hendricks, L. II
Hennessy, J. A.
Henry E. C.
Hepp, G. J.
Herndon, J. W.
Hickey, R. E.
Hicks, R. C.
Higginbotham, C. W.
Hidekey, R. E.
Hicks, R. C.
Higginbotham, C. W.
Holdern, W. D.
Holland, J. E.
Holloway, T. J.
Holcomb, J. A.
Hokins, T. B.
Hoskins, T. B.
Hoskin

Kiraly, G., Jr.

Kluth, G. J.
Koesterer, A. G.
Kohagen, W. W. J.
Koleber, L. E.
Koontz, R. V.
Krause, B. H.
Krepps, E. H.
Kucharczk, V. J.
Kunkle, F. P., Jr.
Labahn, L. E.
Labas, R.
LaMonte, S. W.
Landis, J. E.
Lane, G.
Lang, W. L., Jr.
Langley, W. G.
Larson, R. N.
Lawson, J. H.
Layne, G. J. Larson, R. N.
Lawson, J. H.
Layne, G. J.
Lebout, H. B., Jr.
Lee, W. C., Jr.
Levy, Nathan
Lewis, M. E.
Littestrand, E. H.
Lindquist, F. W.
Lisicky, J. F.
Lockaby, P. L.
Lockhart, O. L.
Loraine, J. B., Jr.
Lorentzen, P. A.
Lovullo, J. A.
Lueckel, E. F. W.
Lundgren, D. Q.
Lutes, G. W., Jr.
Lyles, J. H.
Lyon, H.
MacBeth, F. Lyon, H.
MacBeth, F.
Maddock, A. J.
Malch, R. L.
Manchester, L. D.
Mann, H. L.
Maroskai, P.
Marsh, B. E.
Martin, C. A.
Martin, F. E.
Martin, G. R.
Martin, G. R.
Martin, G. R.
Martin, R. L., Jr.
Mason, F. S., Jr.
Massey, W. W.
Maughan, W. L.
May, K. F.
McArthur, R. J.
McCalellan, W. O., Jr.
McClure, R. J.
McCulough, J. D.
McCune, F. F.
McDonald, J. A.
McDonough, J. F. MacBeth, F. McDonaid, J. A.
McDonough, J. F.
McLaughlin, J. J.
McLaughlin, R. B.
McMasters, J. J.
McNamara, F. T., Jr.
McNamara, F. T., Jr.
McPherson, D. E.
McPhillips, J. A.
McVitty, A. A.
Mevlitty, A. A.
Mealhouse, R. R.
Meek, E. C.
Mertz, E. P.
Mestler, G. L., Jr.
Metas, J. G.
Metz, G. F.
Mickey, D. C.
Mikelson, W. W.
Millar, S. G.
Miller, C. R.
Miller, G. H.
Miller, R. Jr.
Moffitt, F. L.
Monahan, E. J.
Monfort, R. A.
Montgomery, B. R., Jr.
Moof, C. W.
Mork, K. E.
Morocco, C. P.
Morris, J. L.
Muflins, J. F.,
Murphy, G. S.
Murphy, G. S.
Murphy, J. L.
Murphy, R. F.
Murray, C. A., Jr.
Muth, H. F.
Naut, C. R.
Naze, A. F.
Nelson, R. L. Newton, C. O. Nicholson, C. P. Nicholson, E. W. Nickowal, M. J. Nilsen, D. A. Ninichuck, P.

Nix, G. H., Jr.
Noble, L. C.
Norman, V. A.
North, O. K.
Nowak, T. W.
Nutter, E. L., Jr.
Oerly, S. H.
Oliver, M. P.
Oliver, W. M.
Olsen, R. A.
Opacic, G.
Orr, J. H.
Overs, C. J. overs, C. J.
owen, D. A.
Paccioretti, M.
Paige, F. E., Jr.
Papale, F.
Park, H. E.
Park, H. E.
Parker, B. W.
Peden, J. W., Jr.
Pennell, G. H.
Perkins, B. O.
Perkins, B. O.
Perkins, J. T., Jr.
Perry, S. C., Jr.
Peterson, H. A.
Petty, J. B.
Phillips, J. V.
Pierce, J. B.
Pifer, A. C.
Pike, J. T.
Polidori, J. A.
Povell, L. E.
Pryor, C. L., Jr.
Pulliam, J. S.
Reagan, K. H.
Reaka, K. E.
Reeve, F. M.
Reid, C. C.
Reld, H. J. L.
Reilly, J. H.
Reilly, J. H.
Reilly, J. H.
Reilly, J. T.
Rhoads, E. F.
Richards, I. S.
Robertson, R. L.
Robinson, C.
Rodd, R. T., Jr.
Roesch, J. E.
Ross, F. J.
Rodd, R. T., Jr.
Roesch, J. E.
Ross, F. J.
Rodd, R. T., Jr.
Roesch, J. E.
Ross, F. J.
Rodd, R. T., Jr.
Roesch, J. E.
Ross, F. J.
Rottsolk, E. L.
Rozycki, E. V.
Raupe, D. E.
Russe, C.
Russ, M.
Russell, R. A.
Ryan, W. J.
Sackett, W. H.
Sadler, L. J.
Saidler, L. J.
Saidler, L. J.
Saidler, L. J.
Sackett, W. H.
Sadler, L. J.
Sackett, W. H.
Sadler, L. J.
Sackett, W. H.
Sadler, L. J.
Sakel, R. A.
Ryan, W. J.
Schantek, R.
Schiavone, R. L.
Schiffman, E. R.
Schiavone, R. L.
Schiffman, E. R.
Schiavone, R. L.
Schimuts, R. M.
Schotzhauer, W.
Schutz, H. N.
Scott, R. P.
Scott, W. M.
Seal, R. E.
Self, T. B.
Shansby, M. B.
Shansby, M. B.
Shansby, M. B.
Shea, P. E.
Shellhorn, M. S.
Schims, G. R.
Sims, T. L.
Simmis, J. R.
Shens, J. R. Slusarz, G. A.
Smith, A. D.
Smith, C. L.
Smith, C. L.
Smith, F. R.
Smith, H. L.
Smith, J. E.
Smith, J. E.
Smith, J. C.
Smith, W. P.
Smith, W. P.
Snow, A. C. Snow, A. C. Snyder, W. E.

Soutys, F. M.
sommervine, H. U.
Sottile, L. T. Sowell, L. N., Jr.
Sowell, L. N., Jr.
Spencer, G. D.
Spiers, H. F. Spithaler, P. W.
Spithaler, P. W.
Stanley, R. B.
Stanton, A. W. Stargel, L. R.
Starget, L. M.
Steherbinine, Y. A. Stephens, R. W. Sternkopf, F. R.
Sternkonf, F. R.
Stewart, R. F.
Stidger, H. A.
Stiles, H. A.
Stites, L. S.
Stout, D. E.
Stiles, H. A. Stites, L. S. Stout, D. E. Straw, C. A.
Strickland, G. E.
Stutler, E. C.
Summers, H. A.
Takach, F. S.
Tart. M. H.
Tatusko, A. Taylor, I. G.
Taylor, I. G.
Taylor, J. R. Taylor, L. S.
TRYIUI , A. 15 .
Telmanik, A. Terry, M. A.
Thatenhurst, K. D.
Thatelinuist, A. D.
Thill, J. R. Thomas, D. J. Thomas, D. N. Thomas, R. E.
Thomas, D. N.
Thomas, R. E.
Thompson, D. F.
Thompson, G. E.
Throckmorton, R.
Tobin, F. T.
Tomkinson, R. H.
Travis, W. S. Tremblay, L. J.
Tremblay, L. J.
Troupe, R. J.
Tryon, C. G. Tubbs, R. J.
Tubbs, R. J.
Tucker, L. E. Tull, J. R.
Tull, J. R. Turley, G. H.
Turley, G. H. Turner, D. C.
Tyler, J. B.
Updegrave, M. S.
opuegrave, M. S.

Vanderbeck, J. L.
Van Fossen, H.
Van Liew, W. J. Van Note, D. R.
Van Note, D. R.
Varian, H. A., Jr.
Vittitoe, J. A. Vogler, F. L.
Wacklin, E. F.
Wahlstrom, D.
Wallszek, S. F.
Walters, H. L. Walton, T. G. Wamel, W. W.
Walton, T. G.
Ward, J.
Warholak, M. E.
Warholak, M. E. Warner, C. N.
Warner, M. A.
Washington, H.
Waskowski, B.
Watson, T. W. Wawrzyniak, S.
Wahh J H Jr
Webb, J. H., Jr. Webster, W. K.
Weddel, C. R.
Wehmueller, A.
Weimer, S. A.
Welker, G. J.
West, D. K.
White, R. J. White, W. C.
Whitney, R. L.
Whitten, E. W.
Wiedhahn, W. H.
Wiley, T. R.
Willoughby, R.
Winstead, M. E. Winters, J. E.
Wolford, J. R.
Wood, T. T.
Wood, T. T. Woodard, R. J.
Woodland, D. G.
Wright, R.
Wygal, K. E.
Wylie, J. W.
Yama, E. R. Yeam, A. W.
Yost, R. W.
Voung, H. H.
Young, N. L. Zarling, J. A.
Zarling, J. A.
Zuck, W. S.

#### Date of Rank

īr.

Year	r Gro	oup		Rank
'51 '52 '52		No.	1288	same date same date to YG '54
'53	thru rest	No.	2304	to YG '54 to YG '55 to YG '55

Above information pertains to Selections for Permanent Appintment, Reserve.

#### Selected for Permanent Unrestricted Officers, USMC

Anderson, M. S.	Kennedy, R. G.
Bond, R. L.	Kuhn, H. F.
Breslauer, C. K.	Light, W. H., Jr.
Brewer, C. W.	Louder, J. J.
The state of the s	Malone, G. E.
Cope, J. F.	McCarty, H. J.
Daugherty, B. D.	Morrow, G. S.
Doub, J. A.	Pishock, S. J.
DuPont, J. A.	Purcilly, J. C.
Entyre, W. R.	Radabaugh, H. V.
Ferry, R. T.	Rogers, G. F.
Huckle, R. A.	Ryhanych, G. W.
Humphrey, D. L.	Sieger, J., Jr.
Johnson, R. A.	Verdon, D. J.
Kelly, E. F.	Welland, G. A.

#### Selected for Temporary Appointment, LDO

Baldwin, B. H.	Kueker, W. R.
Blakslee, R. R.	Lane, K. L.
Bressler, A. L.	Lark, S. E.
Brown, R. M.	Madore, N. C.
Cervin, M. V.	McKonley, N. E.
Cline, F. E.	McMillan, W. W.
Conroy, E. L.	Nichols, B. J.
Cushman, J. R.	Rafi, P. H.
Demmond, J. W.	Rook, J. A.
Forman, J. R.	Sophos, M.
Gagaldi, J. M.	Strahan, J.
Gandy, A. O.	Swann, C. R.
Gomb, F. F.	Taylor, J. R.
Hasler, F. R.	Turner, R. L.
Hattaway, E.	Voss, B. A.
Johansen, C., Jr.	Wilson, W. L.
Jordan, T. E.	Wright, I. L.

	1st Lieutenants		Dubac, C. H. Fr 1stMarBrig To 3dMAW	7333 WDJul	Jolley, H. S. Fr 3dMarDiv To NavIntelScol	By30Jun
_	Transfers		Duffy, T. T. Fr 3dMarDiy	WDJul	Kachauskas, C. W. Fr 3dMarDiv To 2dMarDiv	WDJul
***		0302	To MCS Quant Dyer, R. G.	0302	Kandra, M. J.	0802
Fr	ch, T. W. 3dMarDiv 1stMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDi To MCB CamLej	WDJul	Fr 2dMarDiv To Pt Lyautey	WDJul
Amiel	t, L. E., Jr. 1stMarBrig	7302 WDJul	Earls, K. W.	WDJun	Kelley, J. D. Fr 1stMarDiv	9802 WDJul
To	FMFPac ett, R. L.	0302	To NavInterScol	0302	To USS Saint Paul King, R. F.	0302
Fr	FMFLant 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDi	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCB CamLej	WDJul
Barne	s, R. J. 3dMarDiv	0302 WDJul	To MCB CamLej Farrington, F. X.	0802 WDJul	Knapp, J. B. Fr MCCWTC Bridgeport	WDJul
To	MCB CamLej		Fr 3dMarDi		To Camp Butler Kuhar, M. A.	3502
Fr	s, S. K. 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Finn, L. P. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To 3dMTBn USMCR Wy	WDJul
Bienv	1stMarDiv enu, W. J.	0302	To MCB CamPen Flate, W. F.	0130	La Van, R. E., Jr.	0302
To	3dMarDiv MCS_Quant	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To 2dMAW	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To MB NS NorVa	WDJul
Fr	e, J. B. 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Flynn, J. F. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Lacroix, C. M. Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
	I&I 6thInfBn an, R. V.	0802	To NB NAS Whibbey Is Foell, T. F.	3510	To MAD NABTC NAS Larkin, G. L.	7335
	1stMarDiv 3dMarDiv	By3Aug	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCS Quant	WDJul	Fr 3dMAW To 1stMAW	By1Jul
Brigh	am, D. A. Kingsville Tex	7305 WDJul	Forney, G. S. Fr 3dMarDiv	0802 WDJul	Lee, H. V. Fr Indian Head Md	WDJun
To	NAAS Meridian Miss	0702	To MCAAS Yuma Ariz Freeman, J. A.	3502	To MCS Quant Leidich, R. G.	0302
Fr	ForTrps FMFPac DASA SandiaB NMex		Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To 1stMarDiv	WDJul
Brown	n, R. S., Jr.	3010	To MCS Quant Fugate, R. A.	3502	Losee, R. M. Fr 3dMarDiv	0302 WDJul
To	Camp Butler ForTrps FMFPac	WDJul	Fr 1stMarDiv To Camp S D Butler	By7Aug	To MB Pearl	2502
Fr	nam, H. V. 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Gapenski, L. C. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Love, T. D. Fr 3dMAW	
	NB Portsmouth NH	1802	To Ft Sill Okla Garth, A. M.	0302	To MCS Quant Lucas, R. G.	By22Aug 0802
	ForTrps FMFLant Port Lyautey	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To 2d MarDiv	WDJul	Fr 1stMarDiv To MCB CamLej	WDJul
Burns	J. G. 1stMAW	7333 WDJul	Gering, M. S. Fr 1stMarDiv	7399	MacLetchie, J. G. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
To	NAAS Meridian Miss R. N.	1302	To MAD NABTC Pucla :	By31May 0302	To NMC Pt Arguello Maney, D. A.	0302
Fr	3dMarDiv I&I 11thEngrCo	By7Aug	Fr 3dMarDiv To 1stMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To NavMag Cecil Fld	WDJul
Butle	r, J. H. 3dMarDiv	0802	Gilmore, V. K. Fr 3dMarDiv	0302 WDJul	Mannis, D. C. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
То	Ft Sill Okla	WDJul	To HqBn HQMC		To MCB CamLej McHugh, J. C.	3502
Fr	r, J. W. 1stMAW	WDJul	Goldberg, M. A. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Calte	3dMAW aux, J. A.	2502	To MCB CamLej Gondek, R. L.	7333	To MCS Quant Merrill, R. E.	7304
То	1stMarDiv MCS Quant	By22Aug	Fr 2dMAW To 1stMAW	By1Jul	Fr 1stMAW To 3dMAW	WDJul
	ı, R. D. 1stMarBrig	6406	Goodman, R. B. Fr 1stMAW	WDJul	Nelson, H. M. Fr 2dMarDiv	0302
	MAD NABTC Pncla	By23Aug 0802	To ForTrps FMFLant Grissett, L. K.	7305	To NavIntelScol Noll, E. P.	By30Jun 7304
	3dMarDiv MCRD PI	WDJul	Fr 1stMAW To MAD NABTC NAS	WDJul	Fr 1stMAW To 3dMAW	WDJul
	vell, R. G. 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Grubbs, W. O. Fr 1stAnglico	7302 WDJul	O'Drudy, L. K., Jr. Fr MCSC Barstow	WDJul
To	2dMarDiv	0802	To 1st MAW Hannafin, E. J.	9901	To 1stMAW Osgood, J. K.	0802
Fr	MB Guam ForTrps FMFPac	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To MB NB Phila	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To Ft Sill Okla	WDJul
Colen	nan, D. C. 3dMarDiv	2502	Hannel, A. G. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Osterman, J. V. Fr LFTUlant NorVa	0302
To	MCRD SDiego	By1Aug 0302	To 2dMarDiv	0302	To USS Boxer Paganelli, J. J.	By20Jul 0302
Fr	y, D. B. Ft Holabird Md	WDJun	Haro, J. D. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr Ft Holabird Md To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
Coon,	CincPacFlt J. W.	0302		0302	Parker, D. T. Fr 2dMAW	7333 WDJun
To	1stMarDiv USS Saint Paul	WDJuJI	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCB CamLej	WDJul	To 1stMAW Parker, J. B.	7331
Fr	y, E. L. 1stMAW	WDMay	Hatton, G. A., Jr. Fr 1stMAW	WDJul	Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
Crudi	MCS Quant	1802	To 1stMarDiv Meinzerling, C. W.	7305	To 2dMAW Pilaroscia, L. J.	2502
Fr	MB 15thNavDist MCS Quant	WDJuJi	Fr 1stMAW To MAD NABTS NAS	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To I&I Stf 7thCommCo	WDJul
Dand	ison, B. G., Jr. 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Hemingway, J. W. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Porter, R. R., II Fr ForTrps FMFLant	3010
	MCRDep PI , D. N.	0802	To MCCWTC Bridgeport Henry, J. W., Jr.	3010	To MB Wash DC Preble, L. A.	By20July 0302
Fr	3dMarDiv MCRD SDiego	WDJul	Fr 2dMarDiv	By22Aug	Fr 1stMarDiv To LangScol Monterey	By6Jul
De O	rnellas, C. L. NAAS New Iberia	7398 WDJun	Hey, J. M. Fr 1stMarBrig	1803 WDJul	Prior, W. A., Jr. Fr 1stMAW	WDMay
To	2dMAW B. R.	0302	To 1stMarDiv Hocevar, F. A.	E335	To MCS Quant Rader, R. W.	2502
Fr	3dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr 1stMAW	WDJul	Fr 1stMarDiv To NavIntelScol	By30Jun
Deene	MB Pearl ey, J. J., Jr.	7399	To HMX-1 MCS Quant Hopkins, J. I.	0302	Reed, G. D. Fr 3dMarDiv	2502 WDJul
To	3dMAW MAD NABTC Pncla	By7Jun		By15Aug	To ForTrps FMFLant Reed, W. C., Jr.	0303
Fr	ck, R. E. 1stMAW	WDJul	Jacobsen, D. E. Fr NABTC NAS Pnela	7333 WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Dodd	NAAS Meridian Miss	1802	To 2dMAW Johnson, R. R.	7304	To 2dMarDiv Regan, C. D.	1302
Fr To	3dMarDiv MCS Quant	WDJul	Fr 1stMAW To MCS Quant	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCB CamPen	WDJul
Fr	wan, J. B., Jr. MCS Quant	WDJul	Johnson, G. C. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Reves, S. S. Fr 1stMAW	7305 WDJul
To Drost	MB Wash DC, R. S.	0302	To 8thMCRRD Johnson, C. M.	9802	To MAD NABTC NAS Rogers, R. P.	0302
Fr	MD USS Boxer LFTULant NorVa	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv To MCRD SDiego	WDJul	Fr MCOSO Phila To MAD NABTC Pncla	By19Jul
-						70

oof, D. P.	1802
Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
m 0.135 Til	

To 2dMarDiv Ruane, J. D. Fr USS Saint Paul To MCS Quant 0802 WDJul 0302

Ruggles, D. R. Fr USS Los Angeles To 9thMCRRD Rychlik, R. W. Fr MB NAD Earle To 2dMarDiv

By15Aug WDAug

Fr MB NAD Earle
To 2dMarDiv
Sammon, A. D.
Fr 1st MAW
To I&I 3d CommCo
Sanders, J. P.
Fr MB NAS BarPt
To MCS Quant
Sayers, M. W.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamLej
Schaeft, D. E.
Fr MCRD SDiego
To USS Bennington
Schmidt, J. E.
Fr 2dMarDiv
To MB NavActy Naples
Schneider, J. F.
Fr 1stMAW
To MB NS SFran
Schrefer, P. J.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCAS Beaufort SC
Schroeder, G. S.

Schreeder, G. S.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv
Schultz, J. T.
Fr Ft Belvoir Va
To FMFLant

To FMFLant
Schuitze, B. R.
Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW
Schwarz, M. E.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv
To MCB CamPen
Shay, G. G.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MB NS SFran
Shortt, H. R.

To MB NS SFran Shortt, H. R. Fr Ft Belvoir Va To 2dMarDiv Sims, G. W., Jr. Fr MCS Quant To 2dMaW

To 2dMAW
Snider, V. B.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD SDiego
Steinberger, R. J.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRDep PI
Strain, W. L.
Fr Ft Holabird Md
To USNavForEur
Strong, B. W.

Strong, B. W.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCS Quant
Thomas, D. E., Jr.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRDep PI

To MCRDep PI
Tinsley, J. H.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCRD SDiego
Toler, A. E.
Fr MCAF Jacksonville
To MAD NATTC Mfs
Tye, L. W.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCB CamLej
Vann, F. M.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To LFTULant
Walsh, R. L.

To LFTULant
Walsh, R. L.
Fr NavActy London
To 2dMarDiv
Ward, C. L.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To FMFPac
Weidner, R. J.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv
Wessel, W. C., dr.

To 2dMarDiv
Wessel, W. C., Jr,
Fr 1stMarDiv
To Ft Belvoir Va
Wiggins. S. C.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 1&1 Stf 6thCommCo
Wildprett, W. R.
Fr 1stMAW
To 2dMAW
Winoski, W. M.
Fr USS Henrico
To Ft Belvoir Va

Fr USS Henrico
To Ft Belvoir Va
Wolpert, R. J.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To MCSC Barstow
Worley, J. W.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To 2dMarDiv
Wright, G. D.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To Ft Sill Okla

#### **Permanent Promotions**

Amick, L. E., Jr. Amick, L. E., Jr.
Andre, J. S.
Blake, J. L.
Brown, C. W.
Burtson, W. A.
Colcombe, D. D.
Derieg, P. L.
Embry, J. P.
Gleason, R. E.
Griggs, W. J., Jr.
Janes, A. L., III
Kilday, T. P.
Kretsinger, J. M.
McKeever, H. A. WDMay 1802 WDJul

WDJul

0309 WDJul

2502

0302

WDJul

McIntyre, M. J.
McNally, P. F.
Moore, R. N., Jr.
Morgan, J. E.
Orey, R. B.
Pardee, D. L.
Payton, L. L., Jr.
Perry, R. F.
Poore, H.
Stofer, J. M.
Uhlenhake, D. J.
Walsh, G. E.
Wiebreght, D. A.

#### **Permanent Promotions** Reserve

Abbate, P.
Adams, D. S.
Adams, B. H.
Aiello, F. J.
Akers, R. G.
Alderson, T. C.
Alexander, P. B.
Allen, C. R.
Alston, A. A., Jr.
Anderson, R. F.
Andreoli, A. J.
Andrews, O. N., Jr.
Angerer, D. L.
Arkison, R. A.
Arndt, P. S.
Ault, L. A., III
Avery, J. D.
Baber, A. J., Jr.
Bacher, A. J., Jr.
Bachman, R. J.
Baker, E. D.
Baldwin, W. T., Jr.
Bailman, F. J.
Barber, D. F., Jr.
Barber, D. F., Jr.
Barrett, J. B., Jr.
Barrett, J. B., Jr.
Barrett, J. B., Jr.
Barrington, C. A.
Baumann, W. E.
Baumann, W. E.
Baumann, W. E.
Baumann, W. E.
Beane, R. D., III
Behm, J. R.
Bell, P. B.
Bell, P. B.
Bell, P. B.
Bell, P. B.
Bellizzi, C. F.
Bennett, E. B., Jr.
Bergschneider, J. L.
Bernabo, R. A.
Bernard, E. A.
Bersch, B. T.
Bibles, J. D.
Bierley, J. C.
Billingslea, P. A.
Binford, D. A.
Bird, W. F., Jr.
Bivens, D. R.
Biatr, W. J., Jr.
Blatz, F. H., Jr.
Boggs, L. B.
Bookman, R. P.
Boss, J. B.
Bookman, R. P.
Bowen, D. R.
Burt, M. J.
Brady, M. J.
Branson, T. F.
Brennan, J. S.
Bricker, L. D.
Brigham, D. A.
Brodie, D. C.
Calderwood, R. J.
Caley, W. H.
Campannelli, J. M.
Capps, N. L.
Carlson, K. L.
Ca 3402 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0802 WDJul 1302 WDJul 7335 WDAug 3502 WDJul 1302 WDJul 1302 WDJul 2501 WDJul WDJul 1803 WDJul 0302 WDJun 3502 WDJul 0802 WDJul 0302 WDJul 1803 WDJul 0302 WDJul 1302 WDJun 0302 WDJul 1302 By9Aug 2502 WDJul WDJul 1302 By9Aug WDJul

Carpenter, J. T. Carr, T. G.

WDJul

Carroll, K. N. Carrin, A. N.
Cascarina, A. C.
Cashman, E. J., Jr.
Cass, D. T.
Cassalia, A. B.
Caulfield, M. P.
Chappell, C. L.
Charles, R. S.
Christensen, N. C.
Christ, D. J.
Clayton, J. M.
Clemens, W. H.
Cline, J. T.
Clipper, J. E.
Cochrane, R. H., III
Cogliano, R. J.
Coluccio, T. L.
Common, A. T.
Coon, J. W.
Cooper, B. K.
Corrigan, R. J.
Costello, M. P., Jr.
Cox, G. F.
Crawford, F. A.
Creel, J. R., Jr.
Crockett, J. A.
Cross, R. L.
Crowell, K. B,
Cullen, R. J.
Cullinane, H. J.
Cummins, D. J.
Cuttis, B. B.
Cushman, A., Jr.
Daurora, R. T.
Davis, L. K.
Davison, M. A.
Dawkins, S. P.
Dean, B. W.
Delp, B. O.
Demianeko, D.
Demianeko, D.
Demoss, E. R., Jr.
Dent, R. A.
Derby, S. F.
DeVries, A. L.
Dickey, C. R.
Ditto, J. H.
Ditzel, J. L.
Dubus, A. J., Jr.
Duongan, L. R.
Durfee, S. B.
Durrant, J. D.
Eckert, D. M.
Edwards, R. F.
Eglet, M. C.
Eilefson, D. C.
Eilefson, D. C.
Eiler, D. R.
Emery, R. A.
Eadries, R. K.
Esposito, R. J.
Etter, R. F.
Ewart, J. M.
Ewart, J. M.
Ermer, J. M.
Esposito, J. J.
Faleskie, J. J.
Farmer, J. M. Farmer, J. M.
Farny, M. H.
Fehlen, P. J.
Feid, C. W., Jr.
Feidon, E. H.
Fennessey, L. J.
Figuered, R. B., Jr.
Fink, A. H., Jr.
Fisher, L. A., Jr.
Fitzgerald, C. R.
Fitzpatrick, T. D.
Flahive, J. H.

Flannery, M. R. Fletcher, T. M. Floyd, B. M. Flynn, D. W. Flynn, R. J. Ford, J. P. Forrest, J. B. Foster, R. E., II Fraioli, A. J. Frankenberger, A. Frank, S. P.
Fraser, R. A.
Fraser, R. A.
Fraser, P. B., Jr.
Frasier, D. R.
Frazier, C. L., Jr.
Frazier, A. C., Jr.
Frazier, A. C., Jr.
Freiburger, C. P.
Fritsche, N. W.
Fuller, J. W., Jr.
Gallo, W. J.
Gallup, B. A.
Gannon, R. E., Jr.
Garrett, R. E.
Garrett, P. L.
Gaza, E. M.
Gebara, E. W.
Gerber, M. W., Jr.
Gibbs, J. F.
Gibson, W. P.
Gibson, J. D.
Gilbert, G. B., Jr.
Gibson, W. P.
Gisson, W. C.
Gison, W. E., Jr.
Goode, C. J., Jr.
Goode, C. J., Jr.
Goodyear, J. L.
Goorlel, W. P.
Googin, D. J.
Goodyear, J. L.
Gordll, W. T.
Gould, F. L.
Graham, H. D.
Graham, W. G.
Graves, D. E., Jr.
Graves, D. E., Jr.
Graves, W. D.
Greene, P. A.
Griepentrog, D. C.
Griffin, W. J.
Grimison, T. W.
Groom, R. W.
Gulledge, C. O.
Haffner, H. G.
Hagener, R. L.
Hair, A. K.
Hall, G. W.
Hammond, W. W.
Hammond, W. W.
Harms, J. E.
Harrison, J. H., IV
Hauff, G. D.
Hawes, P. B.
Hayes, P. L.
Havers, J. E.
Hayes, P. L. Haynes, L. L.
Headley, N. L.
Headley, W. M.
Heekin, E. F., Jr.
Heimoski, J. R.
Hendey, R. S., Jr.
Hennedy, J. F., Jr.
Hennessey, R. H.
Hensley, G. L.
Herbert, J. F.
Hering, D. F.
Herrmann, L. M.
Hickman, J. F., Jr.
Hill, I. C.
Hill, T. B.
Hill, N. D.
Hillsman, W. P.
Hill, N. D.
Hillsman, W. P.
Hinkle, W. G.
Hinson, L. C.
Hoff, A. Y.
Hoffman, F. W.
Hoffman, J. F., Jr.
Hoffman, J. F., Jr.
Hoffman, L. C.
Hoffsis, R. S.
Holcomb, W.S.
Holcomb, W.S.
Holcomb, W.S.
Hooten, J. R.
Horton, S. M.
House, R. E.
Houser, P. S.
Houtchens, B. A.
Houtchens, B. A.
Houtchens, B. A.
Houtens, J. J.
Howard, J. L.

Hussey, M. M., Jr.
Hutchinson, R. G.
Hutter, P. F.
Hutton, D. N.
Hyatt, I. T., Jr.
Icenhower, R. W.
Indiverl, V. J.
Inge, C. C.
Ingram, J. E.
Inman, R. J., Jr.
Irwin, C. E., Jr.
Iseminger, D. L.
Iwickl, R. M.
Jackman, W. E. Iseminger, D. L.
Iwicki, R. M.
Jackman, W. E.
Jackson, R. E.
Jacoby, J. W.
Janes, D. F.
Janes, D. F.
Janes, P. F.
Jeffers, J. W.
Jennings, H. M., Jr.
Jennings, S. J.
Jensen, D. S.
Johansen, T. H., Jr.
Johnson, W. S.
Johnson, W. S.
Johnson, W. S.
Johnson, W. S.
Johnson, J. L.
Jones, G. E.
Jones, G. E.
Jones, G. E.
Jones, J. P.
Jones, F. J.
Jordan, R. H.
Joy, W. L.
Karabetsos, J.
Karl, D. W.
Kavanaugh, C. W.
Kaye, R. J.
Kazanjian, R. M.
Keator, G.
Keegan, J. H., Jr. Razanjani, R. M. Reator, G. Keegan, J. H., Jr. Keenan, T. M. Keevers, F. P. Keim, C. D., Jr. Keelley, D. L., III Keller, N. J. Kelley, D. L., III Keller, N. J. Kelley, E. J. Kelly, S. D. Keelly, W. E. Kennon, D. N. Kerr, M. N. Kerr, M. N. Kerr, R. A. Kerwin, P. C. Kerzie, R. L. Kessler, R. G. Killoreth, W. G. Kile, C., Jr. Killough, W. W., Jr. Killough, D. W. King, T. F., Jr. Killough, E. J. King, W., II Kinney, R. D. Kinnick, F. L. Kirchner, J. E., Jr. Kirk, W. P. Kirkiand, T. V. Kirwin, G. B. Kitchens, J. A., Jr. Kilts, W. M. Kiar, J. F., Jr. Kilnges, J. J. Kilnges, J. J. Kilnges, J. J. Kilnges, J. J. Kilnges, T. G. Knaus, T. J. Knold, D. D. Koch, W. P. Kopec, W. L. Kowalczyk, E. S. Kratt, R. L. Kramer, H. B. Krucker, P. C. Krusz, G. K. Langford, J. L. Larkin, G. L. Larkin, G. L. Larkin, G. L. Larkin, G. L. Laech, D. L. Leenser, L. S. Lerner, A. Liegerot, D. A. Link, S. L. Lipscomb, M. G. Logan, K. M. Logan, C. J.

Lombardi, S. Lombard, C. C. Lott, L. S., Jr. Lotz, C. F. Loucks, V. R., Jr. Lounsbury, J. W. Love, T. D. Lowrie, G. M. Lowrie, G. M.
Luchor, R. J.
Lundberg, W. R.
Lundy, T. D.
Lusk, J. P.
Lynch, C. E.
Lynch, E. J.
Lynch, G. H.
Lyne, J. B.
Macchia, J. D.
Maddox, W. D.
Magadini, J. A. Magadini, J. A.
Malabad, L. M.
Mango, V. J.
Mann, J. E., Jr.
Marnell, R. O.
Marshall, E. L.
Marshall, L.
Marty, J. R., Jr.
Mascorro, S.
Mathews, E. O.
Mathis, K. W.
Matranga, L. J.
Mattingly, J. D.
Mau, J. C.
Mauldin, P. D.
Mawell, H. J.
Maxwell, H. J.
Maxwell, B. A.
Mays, S. L.
McAndrews, R. B.
McClure, C. D.
McCluggage, N. C.
McCluggage, N. C.
McCluggage, N. C.
McCrea, R. B.
McCullough, W. H.
McDonough, J. M.
McElvey, R. B.
McGeehan, S. M.
McGovern, H. G.
McGreath, E. F., Jr.
McHugh, P. J.
McIntosh, D. S.
McKenzie, J. W. McIntosh, D. S.
McKenzie, J. W.
McKenzie, J. W.
McKenzie, J. W.
McLaughlin, P. H.
McManus, J. A.
McParland, J. P.
McPherson, D. H.
McQuillin, N. B.
Melnke, D. W.
Meyer, R. E.
Miesch, W. C.
Miles, C. A., Jr.
Milledge, D. D.
Miller, D. D., Jr.
Miller, H. J.
Miller, M. R.
Mills, J. G.
Minton, H. J.
Misitis, H. F.
Mix, G. Y.
Modrall, G. C.
Montagriff, B. P.
Moore, J. G.
Morre, J. A., Jr. Moore, J. A., Jr.
Moore, W. W., Jr.
Morre, W. W., Jr.
Morris, R. F.
Morrison, E. J.
Mowbray, R. N.
Moyer, L. R.
Mudd, B. A.
Muno, F. C.
Murdock, A. D.
Murphy, J. A.
Murphy, J. A.
Murphy, J. A.
Murphy, W. M.
Musulin, R.
Nakken, H. H.
Nantau, J. K.
Napier, J. E.
Nauman, D. W.
Neff, R. C.
Negrotto, R. J.
Nelson, N. C.
Nelson, N. C.
Nelson, R. L.
Nixon, R. A.
Nolan, H. C., Jr.
Nunn, M. W.
O'Brien, F. W.
O'Brien, F. W.
O'Brien, W. M.
O'Connor, J. W.
O'Connor, J. W.
O'Connor, J. W.
O'Connor, J. W.
O'Neal, J. E.
O'Neal, G. M.
O'Sullivan, F. X.
Oates, A. B.
Odom, R. F., Jr.
Oktavec, W. L.
Ollice, J. P.
Olson, R. H.

a translet T F	Scife
Ordowski, J. E. Osmondson, E. L.	Shar
Ott, R. F.	Shaw
ott, R. F. overstreet, E. P. overturf, C. G. Palmer, C. K. Parker, D. T. Parks, B. L. Parnell, R. H. Parsons, C. P.	Sheal
Palmer, C. K.	Sheel
Parks, B. L.	Shilli
Parnell, R. H.	Shrin Silva
Parsens, C. P. Parsons, R. S. Patton, J., Jr. Peaks, J. A. Pease, R. W., III	Simn
Patton, J., Jr.	Simo
Pease, R. W., III	Smal
Peddle, J. A.	Smith
Periak, R. J.	Smith
Peddle, J. A. Penny, D. A. Perlak, R. J. Pernell, W. E. Peters, W. P. Peterson, J. E.	Smith
Peterson, J. E.	Smith
Peterson, J. J. Peterson, R. C.	Smith
Petranech, D. E.	Snyde
Pettigrew, W. N.	Soude
Phillips, A. D. Phillips, G. J. Phillips, P. N. Piracci, A. F.	Spene
Phillips, P. N. Piracci, A. F.	Spies Spilk
Plasterer, R. S.	Stahl
Piracci, A. F. Piracci, A. F. Piasterer, R. S. Pium, H. E. Poepsel, H. B. Pogue, P. R. Pogue, R. C.	Stark
Pogue, P. R.	Steel
Pous, d.	Steele
Ponzo, J.	Stewa
Pope, W. E. Popey, P.	Stewa
Pope, W. E. Popov, P. Potter, R. W. Pottmeyer, F. W.	Store
Powell, B. T.	Stout
Powell, J. H.	Stren
Powell, R. W. Powers, H. T.	Sulliv
Powers, H. T. Powers, J. Powers, L. A.	Sulliv
Powers, R. A.	Sutfir
Pressley, W. B. Prisco, L. M.	Swed
Proctor, G. R.	Tate,
Powers, d. A. Powers, R. A. Pressley, W. B. Prisco, L. M. Proctor, G. R. Prosch, T. J. Provost, P. A. Pyles, D. M.	Teba
Pyles, D. M.	Thon
Provost, F. A. Pyles, D. M. Quinn, R. H. Ramonat, H. E. Ramsay, J. D.	Thon
	Thon
Ray, C. F. Reardon, T. M. Reeves, R. W. Reidy, F. P. Reilly, P. J. Reinhard, J. R. Resnick, P. Reynolds, A. N.	Tinki
Reidy, F. P.	Troh
Reilly, P. J. Reinhard, J. R.	Turne
Resnick, P. Reynolds, A. N.	Unde
Reynolds, A. N. Reynolds, C. T. Reynolds, J. C. Reynolds, T. D.	Unde
Reynolds, J. C. Reynolds, T. D.	Van Vane
Richardson, P. F.	Vedd
Richardson, P. F. Ridill, B. A. Riley, H. G. Ringler, V. M.	Volib Voog
Ringler, V. M. Rini, D. A.	Vowe
Rivenes, J. D.	Wagr
Rivenes, J. D. Roberts, N., Jr. Robinson, C. D. Rocco, W. A. Roll, L. E.	Walk Walk
Rocco, W. A.	Walk
Roll, L. E. Rooke, J. A.	Walk
Rooke, J. A. Rose, W. A. Rose, A. L. Ross, D. L.	Walls
Ross, D. L.	Walsi
Ross, D. L. Ross, W. M. Roth, D. N. Rotondo, J. A.	Walsh
Rotondo, J. A.	Ware
Rourk, J. W., Jr. Rowan, J. P.	Warr
Rowan, J. P.	Wate Wate
nowe, R. D.	Wate Wate Watk
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr.	Wate Wate Watk Wats Webs
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr.	Wate Wate Wats Webs Wede Welch
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr.	Wate Watk Wats Webs Wede Welch Welty
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr.	Wate Wate Watk Wats Webs Wede Welcl Welt; West
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr.	Wate Wate Watk Wats Webs Welcl Welty West West
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr.	Wate Wate Wats Webs Wede Welcl Welt; West; Weyn Whee
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Rusmayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sauer, P. F., Jr.	Wate Watk Wats Webs Wede Welcl Welt; West; Weyn Whee Whits Whits
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmsyer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Sanzer, P. Jr.	Wate Watk Wats Webs Wedel Welt West West Whee White White
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmsyer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Sanzer, P. Jr.	Wate Watk Wats Webs Wede Welel Welt West West Weyn Whee Whits White White White
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sanders, J. W. Saner, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schafer, R. S. Schaut, R. K.	Wate Watk Watk Wats Webs Wede Welcl West West Weyn Whee Whita Whita Whita Witck Wilbe
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sanders, J. W. Sanders, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schacht, J. F. Schaeft, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schlieder, W. P.	Wate Watk Wats Webs Wede Welel Welt West West Weyn Whee Whits White White White
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sanders, J. W. Sanders, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schacht, J. F. Schaeft, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schlieder, W. P.	Wate Wate Wats Webs Wedel Welt West West Weyn Whee Whits Whits Wilts Willia Willia
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Russell, A., Jr. Rutnsyer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saitz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schafer, R. S. Schauf, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schineider, W. P. Schmidt, B. H. Schmidt, J. F.	Wate Wate Wats Webs Webs Welcl Welty West; Weyn Whee Whita Whita Whita Willia Willia Willia Willia Willia Willia
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Russell, A., Jr. Rutnayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saitz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schafer, R. S. Schauf, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schineider, W. P. Schmidt, B. H. Schmidt, J. F. Schneider, I. H, Schneider, I. H,	Wate Wate Wats Webs Wede Welcl Welt West West Wey Whee Whit White Wilte Willie Willie Willie Willie Willie Willie Willie
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saitz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schafer, R. S. Schauf, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schineider, W. P. Schmidt, B. H. Schmidt, J. F. Schneider, I. H. Schneider, I. H. Schoel, R. L. Schreiber, R. D.	Wate Wate Wats Webs Webs Welcl Welty West; Weyn Whee Whita Whita Whita Willia Willia Willia Willia Willia Willia
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Russell, A., Jr. Rutnsyer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saltz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schafer, R. S. Schauf, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schineider, W. P. Schnidt, B. H. Schneider, I. H. Schoel, R. L. Schrider, R. D. Schrider, R. D.	Wate Wate Wate Wate Wate Wate Webs Webs West West West White White White William Willi
Rudd, R. A. Russell, A., Jr. Rutmayer, J. F. Rutter, J. F. Ryan, W. C., III Sacramone, T. G. Safriet, J. H. Sagebiel, W. C. Saitz, J. E., Jr. Sanborn, W. R. Sanders, J. W. Sauer, P. F., Jr. Savage, R. J. Schacht, J. F. Schafer, R. S. Schauf, R. K. Scheffler, R. L. Schineider, W. P. Schmidt, B. H. Schmidt, J. F. Schneider, I. H. Schneider, I. H. Schoel, R. L. Schreiber, R. D.	Wate Wate Wats Webs Webs Webs West West Weyn Whee Whit Whit Willi Willi Willi Willi Wills Wills

Calda V D	
Scife, L. P. Sharpe, H. R. Shaw, H. W.	
Shaw, H. W.	
Shay, G. A.	
Shealy, V. C., Jr.	
Succitati, D. L.	
Shillieto, A. E.	
Shriner, W. J. Silva, H. J. Simmons, R. M. Simon, W. R. Slemmons, C. G. Small, K. W.	
Simmons, R. M.	
Slemmons, C. G.	
Small, K. W.	
Smith, E. P.	
Smith, F. K.	
Smith, K. S.	
Smith, L. L.	
Smith, O. B., Jr.	
Slemmons, C. G. Small, K. W. Smith, E. P. Smith, F. K. Smith, G. H. Smith, K. S. Smith, L. L. Smith, O. B., Jr. Smith, W. R. Smith, J. V. Smyder, R. E. Souders, J. L. Smellmen, D. C.	
Snyder, R. E.	
Souders, J. L.	
Souders, J. L. Spellman, D. C. Spencer, W. F. Spies, R. D.	
Spencer, W. F.	
Spilker, W. E.	
Stahl, R. L.	
Stark, J. L.	
Spies, R. D. Spilker, W. E. Stahl, R. L. Stark, J. L. Staschiak, J. F. Steele, A. F., Jr. Steele, J. W.	
Steele, J. W.	
Stevens, R. W.	
Stewart, J. L.	
Stiavelli, M. R.	
Storen, M., Jr.	
Stout, D. E.	
Stark, J. L. Staschlak, J. F. Stacele, A. W. Stevens, R. W. Stewart, J. L. Stiavelli, M. R. Storen, M., Jr. Stout, D. E. Stout, W. L. Stremlow, G. J. Suess, J. L.	
Stout, W. L. Stremlow, G. J. Suess, J. L. Sullivan, G. W. Sullivan, J. P. Summins, W. F. Sutfin, W. R. Swedish, C. P.	
Sullivan, G. W.	
Sullivan, J. P.	
Summins, W. F.	
Sutfin, W. R. Swedish, C. P. Taffe, H. W.	
Taffe, H. W.	
Tate, J. C.	
Taffe, H. W. Tate, J. C. Tebault, A. H. Terrasse, N. A. Thomas, D. L.	
Tebault, A. H. Terrasse, N. A. Thomas, D. L. Thomas, G. A.	
Thomas, D. L. Thomas, G. A. Thomas, J. I. Thompson, W. G.	
Thomas, J. I.	
Thompson, W. G.	
Thompson, W. G. Thompson, L. L. Tinkham, R. P. Trent, W. E., H Troha, G. P. Turner, J. G. Ultrich, J. R. Underwood, A. G.	
Trent, W. E., II	
Troha, G. P.	
Turner, J. G.	
Ultrich, J. R. Underwood, A. G. Underwood, J. L. Unland, H. D., Jr. Van Horn, G. R. Vanentine, S. J. Vedder, A. F. Vollbrecht, C. E. Voogt, L. S.	
Underwood, J. L.	
Unland, H. D., Jr.	
Vanentine, S. J.	
Vedder, A. F.	
Volibrecht, C. E.	
Vowell I W	
Wagner, W. H.	
Wahl H J	
Walker, C. D. Walker, F. H.	
Walker, F. H. Walker, E. I.	
Walker, P. M.	
Walker, P. M. Wallace, B. Wallace, A. Walsh, J. H. Walsh, J. V. Ward, J. W.	
Walsh, J. H.	
Walsh, J. V. Ward, J. W.	
Ward, J. W.	
Ware, J. C. Warner, B. W.	
Ward, J. W. Ware, J. C. Warner, B. W. Warren, R. F.	
waterman, C. A.	
Waters, K. D.	
Watkins, D. C. Watson, J. D.	
Webster J W	
Wedemeyer, S. F. Welch, R. F. Welty, M. F.	
Welch, R. F.	
Westmiller P R	
Westmiller, P. B. Westphal, M. A.	
Weymonth, J. J.	
Wheeler, D. W.	
Wheeler, R. K. Whitaker, L. W.	
Whitaker, L. W. White, T. W. White, W. A.	
White, W. A.	
Whitehead, R. D.	
Wickenhiser, J. R. Wilbert, R. J.	
Wilbert, R. J. Wilcott, D. W.	
Williams R R	
Williams, J. S.	
Williams, L. W. Williams, T. W.	
Williams, T. W. Williamson, J. C.	
Williamson, J. C. Wilson, J. C.	
Wilson, J. D.	

Winters, O. G.	Ya
Wisinski, F. C.	Ya
Wisniewski, A. A.	Yes
Witt. S. L.	Yo
Wittig, J. C.	You
Wolfenden, R. J.	Yu
Wolson, A. W.	Za
Wood, D. V.	Zei
Woods, B. M.	Zel
Wostbrock, W. W.	Zet
Wren, W. A.	Zie
Temporary	Dro

# anofsky, H. ax, C. G. eager, M. G. oakum, T. A. oung, R. F. ule, G. T. asio, A. R. eikus, A. eikus, A. etena, R. T. elinski, C. A.

#### Temporary Promotions, Reserve

Dameron, J. R.	Loveless, G. E.
Dyer, W. N., Jr.	Pollard, S. F.
Hobbs, C. C.	Simmons, W. N
Kilianski, J. R.	Steele, D. L.
Lary, J. E.	Warren, R. F.

#### Released From Active Duty

Bergan, D. T.	7333
1stMarBrig	WDJu
Maine, R. L.	7333
1stMarBrig	WDJu
McLaughlin, T. L.	080
1stMarBrig	WDJu
Sullivan, P. E.	0302
1stMarBrig	WDJu

### Recent Command and Staff Assignments

Colcombe, D. D., CO, HqCo, Camp H. M. Smith, Calif. Mitchell, G. E., ISO, MCB, 29 Palms Talmage, J. B., ISO, 3dMarDiv, Okinawa

#### Death

Ducote, J. A., Jr.	7399
Corpus Christi Tex	22May
-	

#### **2d Lieutenants**

#### Transfers From MCS Quantico

•	
Allen, R. L.	0301
To 3dMarDiv	WDJun
Anderson, T. C., Jr.	0801
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul
Andrews, L. P.	0301
To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
Arce, M. E.	0701
To 29 Palms	WDJun
Arnoult, G. P.	0301
To 3dMarDiv	WDJun
Asanovich, E. M.	0801
To 1stMarDiv	WDJun
Austin, H. W.	0301
To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
Baisley, T. R.	1301
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Bandura, J. J.	0891
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul
Barrett, W. M.	0301
To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
Bast, J. A.	1301
To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul
Potes I N	7399
Bates, J. N. To NABTC NAS Pasela	
Belin, D. R.	0801
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul
Bergstrom, A. R., Jr.	0301
To 3dMarDiv	WDJun
Berkey, J. R.	1301
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Bianco, M. F.	0801
To 3dMarDiv	WDJu!
Boatwright, R. L.	0801
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
	1301
Bolsenga, D. J.	
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Botelho, R. W.	1301
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Brady, J. R.	0801
To 1stMarDiv	WDJun
Breeding, E. G., Jr.	0301
To 1stMarDiv	By1Aug
Browder, C. L.	7399
To NABTC NAS Pucla	By21Jun
	0801
Brown, R. H.	
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Burgess, A. E.	0301
To 1stMarDiv	By1Aug
Burke, E. A.	1301
To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul
Burke, R. J.	2501
To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul
Burkhart, J. W.	0301
To USS Wasp	WDJun
Byrd, J. M.	0801
	WDJun
To 1stMarDiv	
Callison, G. R.	1301
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul
Campbell, M. C., Jr.	0801
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul

Carping. D. L. To 1stMarDiv	0801 WDJun	
Carr, J. J.	0801	
To 1stMarDiv Chapin, W. M.	WDJun 1801	
To 1stMarDiv Christie, R. F.	WDJun 0301	
To 3dMarDiv Clark, W. L.	WDJun 1801	
To 3dMarDiv Cleary, D. T.	WDJun 0801	1
To 1stMarDiv Cofield, H. D.	WDJun 0301	7
To 2dMarDiv Commins, K. E.	WDJun 0301	)
To 2dMarDiv Crews, O. J., Jr.	WDJun 0801	1
To 2dMarDiv Croft, R. C.	WDJul 7399	ļ
To NABTC NAS Prisc Crowe, D. A.	By21Jun 0301	1
To 1stMarDiv Crumpley, G. G. To 1stMarDiv	By1Aug 0301 WDJun	]
Cullen, S. J. To 1stMarDiv	0301 BylAug	1
Cunniff, J. A. To 3dMarDiv	1801 WDJun	1
Daetweiler, R. C. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	]
Daley, C. P. To 3dMarDiv	WDJun	]
Deaver. J. H., Jr. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	1
Deiro, R. C. To NABTC NAS Pascla		1
Demarko, M. J. To 2dMarDiv	0801 WDJul	,
Dempsey, J. D. To 2dMarDiv Despotakis, J. A.	0801 WDJul 0701	1
To 29 Palms Deupree, H. L.	WDJun 9391	1
To 3dMa"Div Donnelly, T. P.	WDJun 2501	1
To 3dMarDiv Dubose, J. M.	WDJul 0301	1
To 2dMarDiv Dudman, W. R.	WDJun 0301	
To 3dMarDiv Dugdale, C. R.	WDJun 2501	
To 3dMAW Dyer, B. C. To NABTC NAS Pucla	WDJul 7399	
Sasley, R. F. To 1stMarDiv	By21Jun 0801 WDJun	
Egan, N. S. To 29 Palms	0701 WDJun	•
Elbrick, A. J. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	
Elder, R. M. To ForTrps FMFLant	2501 WDJul	1
Ellis, R. K., Jr. To NABTC NAS Pucla	7399 By21Jun	1
Figliozzi, R. J. To USS Bennington	0301 By15Aug	1
Fisher, P. G. To 2dMarDiv	0801 WDJul	]
Fitzgerald, J. G. To 1stMarDiv Fitzgerald, H. G.	WDJ::I	1
Fitzgerald, H. G. To 2dMarDiv Flagler, R. H.	0801 WDJul 0301	1
To 3dMarDiv Flanagan, W. J.	WDJun 0301	1
To 3dMarDiv Flanigan, R. C.	WDJun 0301	1
To 1stMarDiv Fox, F. L., II	WDJun 0301	1
To 1stMarDiv Frauenzimmer, R. O.	WDJun 0301	1
To 1stMarDiv Freestone, N. W.	WDJun 0801	1
To 1stMarDiv Freisenbruch, R. K.	WDJun 2501	1
To ForTrps FMFLant French. J. A. To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJul 2501 WDJul	1
Frve, F. A. To 1stMarDiv	0301 WDJun	1
Furman. S. T. To 3dMarDiv	WDJun	1
Gannon, J. J. To 1stMarDiv	0801 WDJun	1
Gannon, J. F. To 3dMarDiv	0301 WDJun	]
Gaucher, E. D. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	1
Gellene, A. G. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	1
Gilzean, C. O. To 1stMarDiv	0301 WDJun	1
Golmon, M. E. To 3dMarDiv	1301 WDJul	1
Gonzales, J. A. To NABTC NAS Pnela Gould, R. K.	7399 By21Jun 0801	1
To 2dMarDiv Gow, W. D.	WDJul 0301	-
To 1stMarDiv	WDJun 2501	1
To ForTrps FMFLant Gray, J. W.	WDJul 1301	2
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	

1	Green, A. R., Jr.	1801
n	To 3dMarDiv Greene, R. A.	WDJun 1301
n	To 3dMarDiv	WDJul 0801
n	Greene, J. P. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
1	Gregory, F. N. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun
1	Griffith, F. T.	2501 WDJui
1	To 2dMarDiv Griggs, W. R.	0801
1	To 3dMarDiv Haley, H. L.	WDJul 0301
1	To 1stMarDiv Harbison, C. E. To 29 Palms	WDJun 0701
n 1	Harris, T. E.	WDJun 1301
1	To 1stMAW Heavey, K. C.	WDJul 0801
n 1	To 2dMarDiv Hedly, H. R.	WDJul 2501
g	To 3dMarDiv Hefti, M. L.	WDJul 0801
1	To 2dMarDiv Hegarty, R. D.	WDJul 9301
g	To 1stMarDiv Heigis, J. J.	WDJun 2501
n	To 2dMAW Hemphill, G. L., Jr.	WDJul 0801
1	To 2dMarDiv	WDJul 6891
1	Hicks, J. B. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
1	Hiltbrunner, D. E. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun
9	Hock, K. L. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
1	Holbrook, A. B. To NABTC NAS Puela	
1	Honan, T. F. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
1	Hornsby, R. L., Jr. To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul
1	Hosp, J. L. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun
1	Houlahan, T. J. To USS Galveston	0301 By1Aug
1	Howse, P. J. To ForTrps FMFLant	2501 WDJul
1	Jacobs, L. L. To ForTrps FMFPac	1801 WDJun
1	Jenkins, B .T.	0301 WDJun
1	To 2dMarDiv Johnson, E. E.	0801
1	To 2dMarDiv Jones, T. R. To 29 Palms	WDJul 0701
1	Jones, D. L. To 2dMAW	WDJun 2501
1	Jungling, G. N.	WDJul 7399
1	To NABTC NAS Pnela Kauffmann, C. E.	0801
1	To 2dMarDiv Kehn, A. B.	WDJul 0301
1	To 2dMarDiv Kelley, E. P., Jr.	WDJun 2501
2	To 1stMAW Kilgailon, M. R.	WDJul 2501
1	To 1stMarDiv Kincaid, R. W.	WDJul 0301
1	To 1stMarDiv Kirwan, W. R.	WDJun 2501
1	To 2dMAW Kissinger, D. J.	WDJul 0301
n	To 1stMarDiv Kissock, D. G.	WDJun 0801
1	To 2dMarDiv	WDJul 2501
n	Klein, P. B. To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul
1	Klingenberger, J. P. To 1stMAW Kerb G R	2501 WDJul 0801
1	Kerb, G. R. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun
1	Kurtz, R. L. To ForTrps FMFLant	2501 WDJul
1	Lawson, D. L. To 3dMarDiv	2501 WDJul
1	Lewis, H. M. To ForTrps FMFPac	2501 WDJul
1	To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul
1	Lopuszynski, T. To 1stMarDiv	0801 WDJun
1	Lounsberry, D. M. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul
1	Lunn, M. G. To ForTrps FMFLant	2501 WDJul
1	Lusk, R. F. To 1stMarDiv	2501 WDJul
1	Lutton, J. M. To 1stMarDiv	0801 WDJun
1	Major, W. D. To 1stMarDiv	0301 By1Aug
1	Mangiarelli, R.	0801
9	To 1stMarDiv Markey, F. C.	WDJun 0801
1	To 2dMarDiv Marshall, M. J.	WDJul 0301
1	To 2dMarDiv Marshall, J. T.	WDJun 1301
1	To 1stMarDiv Mass, R. A.	WDJul 1301
1	To ForTrps FMFPac Mawe, R. W.	WDJul 0801
1	To 1stMarDiv	WDJun

McConnell, C. A. To 2dMarDiv	1301 WDJul	Sasek, R. J. To 2dMarDiv	0301 WDJun	Zuzevich, J. A. To ForTrps FMFPac	1301 WDJul
McDonald, F. J., Jr.	0801	Schiller, M. D.	0801	Transfers	
To 2dMarDiv McGowan, J. W., Jr.	WDJul 0301	To 1stMarDiv Schneider, G. W.	WDJun 0801		0001
To 1stMarDiv	WDJun 0801	To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Brousseav, A. R. Fr USNA Anna	9901
McKenney, R. A. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Schussler, R. W. To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul	To MCS Quant Cassidy, J. A., Jr.	By19Aug 9901
McKee, G. S., III To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul	Selway, J. E. To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Fr USAF Academy	
McLaughlin, J. L. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	Sikes, B. G. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	To MCS Quant Ely, J. C.	By19Aug 7398
McLean, A. T.	1801	Silver, K. Y.	1801	Fr NAAS New Iberia To 2dMAW	WDJun
To 3dMarDiv McDonald, R. T.	WDJun 7399	To 3dMarDiv Slater, J. H.	WDJun 0301	Holt, R. J. Fr MCB CamLej	1801
To NABTC NAS Pucla Mehl, R. A.	By21Jun 0301	To USS Coral Sea Sloan, R. W.	By15Aug 2501	To 3dMarDiv	By13Jul
To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Koyiades, J. Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
Meier, C. W. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Slevik, F. M. To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJun	To 2dMAW McLean, R. T.	0302
Meyer, H. H. To NABTC NAS Pncla	7399 By21Jun	Smith, D. A. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Fr 1stMarDiv	
Miller, R. H.	0301	Smith, S. A.	2501	To HQMC Nardo, J. F.	By31Aug 0302
To 2dMarDiv Mills, D. C.	WDJun 1301	To 3dMarDiv Smithson, M. W.	WDJul 0801	Fr 1stMarDiv To MAD NABTC Pasch	Rv9Aug
To 1stMarDiv Mitchell, J. H.	WDJul 0801	To 1stMarDiv Snyder, D. W.	WDJun 1801	Rountree, N. T.	9901
To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	To 3dMarDiv	WDJun	Fr USAF Academy To MCS Quant	By19Aug
Moore, R. R. To NABTC NAS Pncla	7399 By21Jun	Sorrells, T. E. To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJul	Snee, J. M. Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
Morgan, H. S., Jr. To NABTC NAS Pnela	7399 By21Jun	Spitzer, N. J. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	To 2dMarDiv	Windan
Morigeau, P., Jr.	0301	Spriggs, J. L.	1301	Death, Retired	ł
To USS Oklahoma City Nagle, T. B.	By1Aug 0301	To 3dMarDiv Stalder, R. W.	WDJul 1301	Schoppmeyer, L. A.	•
To 1stMarDiv Nelligan, D. J.	WDJun 0801	To 3dMarDiv Stanton, J. L.	WDJul 0301	VA Hospital New York	28Apr
To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	To 2dMarDiv	WDJun		
Nichel, B. J., Jr. To 1stMarDiv	WDJul	Stepan, A. C., III To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	<b>I</b>	
Niotis, J. D. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Stephens, J. R. To 2dMarDiv	0801 WDJul	Warrant Office	rs
O'Rourke, R. M.	2501	Stewart, J. H., Jr.	1301		
Ostebo, R. M.	WDJul 0801	To 2dMarDiv Stoney, H. S., Jr.	WDJul 1301	W-4	
To 3dMarDiv Paharik, C. M.	WDJul 1801	To 1stMarDiv Stowers, W. L.	WDJul 0801	Transfers	
To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJun	To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Cross, W. J. Fr MCSA Phila	3010
Parker, W. S. To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Sullivan, F. X. To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	To 3dMarDiv	By21Aug
Passaglia, D. L. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Sumler, L. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	Dilberger, L. P., Jr. Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
Payton, M. N.	1801	Thompson, A. K. To USS Providence	0301	To HQMC	
To 3dMarDiv Perez, C., Jr.	WDJun 0801	Tucker, H. C.	By1Aug 0301	Permanent Promot	ions
To 3dMarDiv Perkins, T. H.	WDJul 0301	To 1stMarDiv Tully, J. M.	WDJun 0301	Allen, A. V.	May
To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	To 2dMarDiv Vander Linden, L. J.	WDJun 1801	Edwards, G. T. Overby, R. C.	Jun Jun
Peterson, R. F. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Schroder, H. H.	May
Petersen, C. H. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	Vaughan, R. D. To 3dMarDiv	WDJun	Retired	
Petrie, D. L. To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	Vincent, N. H. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	Edwards, G. T.	0130
Phelna, J. D., Jr.	0301	Wallace, R. H. To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	MCRDep PI	30Jun
To 1stMarDiv Phillips, A. H.	By1Aug 0301	Walz, F. J.	0301	Hall, W. O., Jr. HQMC	3402 30Jun
To 2dMarDiv Pipta, J.	WDJun 0801	To 1stMarDiv Wantland, W. H.	WDJun 0801	Van Zant, S. E. MCS Quant	3510 30Jun
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	To 3dMarDiv Warner, S. C.	WDJul 0701	Wrenn, J. B.	2502
Pool, C. G. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	To 29 Palms	WDJun	HqBn HQMC Dryden, R. L.	31May 3030
Porter, R. E. To 1stMarDiv	By1Aug	Way, J. B. To 2dMarDiv	WDJul	MCSFA SFran	31May
Price, C. E. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Webster, R. D. To 1stMarDiv	2501 WDJul	Recent Command	and
Prouty, R. C.	0801	Weller, W. G.	0301	Staff Assignment	ts
To 2dMarDiv Radcliffe, H. J.	WDJul 0301	To 1stMarDiv Wells, W. E.	By1Aug 7399	Rhine, K. W., Band Officer	r, 2dMar
To 2dMarDiv Ransom, D. L.	WDJun 2501	To NABTC NAS Pascla Whaley, J. L.	By21Jun 0301	Div, Drum&Bugle Corps	
To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJul	To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	W-3	
Readle, E. L. To NABTC NAS Pascia	7399 By21Jun	Whalley, J. R. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Transfers	
Regan, R. J. To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJun	Wilcott, S. J. To 3dMarDiv	WDJun	McLane, B. V., Jr.	3402
Reilly, P. G.	0301	Wilkinson, G. C.	0801	Fr 1stMAW To MCB CamPen	WDJul
To 1stMarDiv Rempel, P. H., Jr.	WDJun 0301	To 2dMarDiv Williamson, R. E.	WDJul 0801	Rains, N. I.	0130
To 1stMarDiv Renfro, O. B.	WDJun 0301	To 1stMarDiv Williamson, W. J.	WDJun 0301	Fr MCAS Kaneohe Bay To 8thMCRRD NOrlns	WDJul
To 1stMarDiv	By1Aug	To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	Retired	
Richardson, K. M. To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	Wilmot, C. R. To 29 Palms	WDJun		0000
Roedema, C. E. To 2dMarDiv	WDJun	Welf, W. To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul	Baker, C. G. 2dMAW	0302 30Jun
Rolph, P. R.	2501	Wright, A. C.	1301	Bell, W. C. MCS Barstow Calif	2710 30Jun
To ForTrps FMFLant Rook, R. C.	WDJul 7399	To ForTrps FMFLant Wylle, M. F.	WDJul 0301	Elliott, B. L.	2045
To NABTC NAS Pascla Rudolph, J. E.	By21Jun 1301	To 1stMarDiv Yellin, P. L.	WDJun 0301	3dMAW Maranville, E. H.	30Jun 6602
To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	To 2dMarDiv Zalles, R.	WDJun 1801	3dMAW Stephens, H. S.	30Jun 3402
Runyon, D. R. To 3dMarDiv	WDJul	To 1stMarDiv	WDJun	8thMCRRD	30Jun
Salmon, L. R. To ForTrps FMFLant	WDJul	Zedrick, R .J. To ForTrps FMFPac	WDJun	Winchester, C. V. MCSC Barstow Calif	3510 30Jun

evich, J. A. o ForTrps FMFPac	1301 WDJul	Deaths, Retire	d
		McKinley, F.	
Transfers		Hemet Calif	2Ma;
		Ritter, W. H.	
usseau, A. R.	9901	Williamsburg Va	2Ma;
r USNA Anna			
o MCS Quant	By19Aug	W-2	
sidy, J. A., Jr.	9901	- C	
r USAF Academy		Transfers	
o MCS Quant	By19Aug	m	
J. C.	7398	Divine, P. W.	303
r NAAS New Iberia	WDJun	Fr MCB CamLej	WDJu
o 2dMAW		To FMFLant NorVa	
, R. J.	1801	Healey, P. N., Jr.	020
r MCB CamLej	-	Fr Chapman College	WDJu
o 3dMarDiv	By13Jul	To 1stMAW	
iades, J.	6402	Hoffmann, L. O.	2010
r 1stMAW	WDJul	Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJu
o 2dMAW		To ForTrps FMFLant	
ean, R. T.	0302	Lott, W. J.	309

#### ed

Cross, W. J. Fr MCSA Phila	3010
To 3dMarDiv	By21Aug 3402
Dilberger, L. P., Jr. Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
To HQMC	

#### otions

Allen, A. V.	May
Edwards, G. T.	Jun
Overby, R. C.	Jun
Schroder, H. H.	May
Retired	
Edwards, G. T.	0130
MCRDep PI	30Jun
Hall, W. O., Jr.	3402
HQMC	30Jun
Van Zant, S. E.	3510
MCS Quant	30Jun
Wrenn, J. B.	2502
HqBn HQMC	31May
Dryden, R. L.	3030
MCSFA SFran	31May

#### and its

McLane, B. V., Jr.	3402
Fr 1stMAW	WDJul
To MCB CamPen	
Rains, N. I.	0130
Fr MCAS Kaneohe Bay	WDJul
M- CALACODED MO-I	

Account	
Baker, C. G.	0302
2dMAW	30Jur
Bell, W. C.	2710
MCS Barstow Calif	30Jur
Elliott, B, L.	2045
3dMAW	30Jun
Maranville, E. H.	6602
3dMAW	30Jun
Stephens, H. S.	3402
8thMCRRD	30Jun
Winchester, C. V.	3510
MCSC Barstow Calif	30Jun

To ForTrps FMFLant
Lott, W. J.
Fr MCB CamPen
To 3dMarDiv
Reynolds, L. E.
Fr MB Clarksville
To MCSA Phila
Sayre, O. D., Jr.
Fr 3dMarDiv
To AirFMFPac
Sheridan, L. V.
Fr NDC Portsmouth NH
To NavIntelScol
Shirley, J. D.
Fr MCSC Albany Ga
To HQMC WashDC
Williams, D. C.
Fr Camp Butler
To MCB CamLej 095 By21Aug 3010 WDJul 3060 WDJul 0302 By30Jun 2710 WDJul 1360 WDJul

Agro, J. V.	6402
1stMCRRD	31May
Cotham, R. B., Jr.	3102
MCRDep PI	31May
Kirkland, W. C.	3025
1stMarDiv	30Jun
Madden, B. O.	6502
MCAS El Toro	30Jun
Woodard, M. D.	3202
ForTrps FMFLant	30Jun

#### W-1 Transfers

Liansicis	
Clark, J. A. Fr ForTrps FMFLant	3010
To NAG Korea	By21Aug
Corbett, M.	2602
Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
To MCRDep SDiego	
Lawrence, J. E., Jr.	3510
Fr 3dMarDiv	WDJul
To MCRDep SDiego	
McGuire, T. W., Jr.	3015
Fr MCB CamLej	
To 3dMarDiv	By21Aug
Smith, D. H.	3010
Fr HQMC	
To 3dMarDiv	By21Aug

#### Selected for Permanent Warrant Officers

Barron, T. B.	060615	0130	
Brannon, S. H.	055410	2602	
Clinton, M. J.	055441	0130	
Coffin, C. T.	060543	2010	
Davis, W. B.	024919	3010	
Dolman, B. W.	056218	2002	
Eccles, R. E. W.	048590	3015	
Eller, R. E.	055476	7002	
Fisher, R. F.	060569	2002	
Gajewski, F. J.	060577	6702	
Garvey, F., Jr.	060093	3010	
Hansen, H. V.	052571	5802	
Holley, J. A.	056391	0130	
Humbard, J. H.	055540	6402	
Keagle, B. W.	060142	2045	
Langston, I. C.	055561	0130	
LeRoux, P. K.	055567	0130	
Lundy, H. F.	055576	0803	
Mann, V. O.	055580	0130	
Marren, J., Jr.	060644	0130	
McClung, H. S.	052524	6406	
Miranda, A.	055601	3060	
Pippin, R. W.	056346	1310	
Stevens, J. A.	052587	3510	
Taylor, J. P.	056258	4915	
Terry, R. A.	052589	0130	
Timerman, R. P.	055708	0202	
Toth, W., Jr.	055709	3510	
Yon, V. S.	055781	2715	

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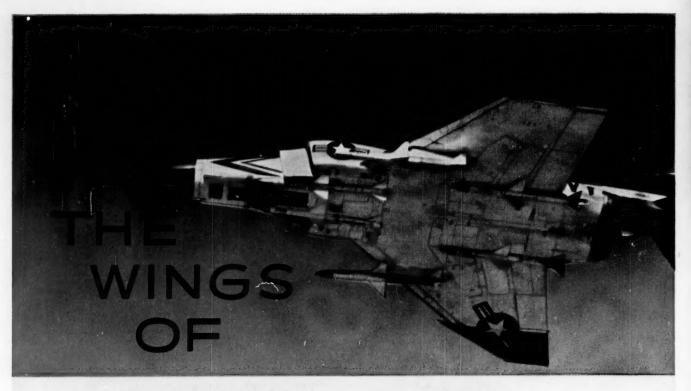
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